THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1936—VOL. XXVIII, NO. 203

ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS TWOPENCE A COPY

Work of Spies And Effect It Has on Nations

Information on Economic and Military Resources Is Stock in Trade

Usually Has Price

Often Governments Trade Secrets and Sometimes Give Them Freely

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 24—Formal indictment of a dismissed naval officer here on charges of selling confidential information on national defense to a foreign power attracts attention to a little understood phenomenon of international relations.

Fiction writers and the more sensational press delight in dramatic tales of espionage and counter-espionage. The movies add their version, always embellished with a beauteous female who wins vital secrets through charm rather than astuteness.

In wartime, actual conditions occasionally approximate this romantic concept of espionage. But even for wartime it is overdrawn, and as far as present conditions are concerned it is absurd.

Now a Regular Business

Espionage is now a well regulated business which observes certain established and accepted rules. It is going on constantly, but is scarcely as sinister as either the films or the "spy scare" stories would indicate.

What the public knows as "spying" is, more properly speaking, the process of acquiring as much information as possible about the national defense equipment and economic resources of every other nation on earth. Much of this information is available provided there is an economist able to interpret it. The most important information is usually the easiest to obtain.

The search for information is, therefore, divisable into two general categories—the available and the more or less secret.

Little Goes Unknown

To obtain the first, all great powers maintain extensive statistical economic research staffs in other countries. England is probably the best equipped of all, using her multitude of British business men, traders and commercial agents throughout the world as part of her thorough information service. Reports from these sources are constantly culled and analyzed by experts.

From such economic and commercial information the British Foreign Office in London and the Admiralty and War Office are able to deduce almost to slide rule accuracy just how many months of war a certain country could afford and what it probably would cost to defeat it. All of this follows since, in the last analysis, it is natural resources and material energy which determines the outcome of a war.

What Defeated Germany

Germany was defeated, not by Allied man power or ingenious weapons, but by the shortage of such vital things as rubber, steel, shells and most of all food. Under modern conditions of warfare accurate information as to economic strength of the potential enemy is far more important than the measurement of his fortifications or design of his latest antiaircraft guns.

The United States gathers such economic information through both the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and through the consular service maintained by the State Department. The reports of both are carefully analyzed from the military point of view for the benefit of the two armed services.

Different With Military Secrets

So far it is strictly a business job of gathering routine information. The fun begins when one gets into the field of so called military secrets.

Most important of all such secrets are the war plans prepared in advance to cover any possible war contingency. There have been instances in Europe of the theft of such plans, but spies would scarcely aspire to such a feat under modern conditions. They probably could be obtained only through the treason of some very high ranking officer.

Other secrets desired would be detailed blueprintts of warships, improvements in fire control instruments, chemical formulas. Besides such technical information the various war offices want constantly to be informed of the armed strength and the efficiency of the armed forces of all other powers.

Secrets on Bargain Counter

Collection of such information is in the hands of the military and naval attachés who are connected with each embassy and legation. In Washington, openly, officially and properly are military and naval officers of every important power in the world. And the job of each one is to keep his home government fully informed about the United

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Landon Sees 'America to Be' As Speech Outlines Campaign; Colorful Pageant at Topeka

Republican Nominee Adopts Middle-of-Road Policy as His Keynote; Attacks New Deal in Terse Summation

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan., July 24—In a simple, not very long speech, Gov. Alfred M. Landon laid the creed of an average American before the people of the nation last night.

His creed was practical progressivism. At the same time he objected to change in the American form of government by usurpation, rather than by direct vote of the people. After outlining his general attitude on relief and recovery, fiscal, farm and foreign affairs, and constitutional government, he concluded with an unashamed burst of idealism, a look at "the America that is to be."

Coherent Program

Governor Landon's speech gave to the Republican Party what the Cleveland platform failed to furnish: a coherent and consistent program. It placed the party not in the posture of vituperative denunciation shown by some of its leaders, not in supine imitation of the New Deal, but in a legitimate middle-of-the-road philosophy of its own.

The party, under Governor Landon's leadership, definitely makes its appeal not only to those who hate the New Deal and the Roosevelt Administration with a ferocious antipathy, but to those who agree with many of the Administration's objectives, but believe its methods have been incompetent and inconsistent.

Statement of Faith

The speech, in a word, is a simple statement of faith. Governor Landon began most appealingly by saying that his life had been "that of the average American," and he prayed "for the gift of simple and straightforward speech." Throughout, the speech was understandable, straightforward, non-technical. Some of its phrases were as crisp and effective as those of the American line of western satirists from Mark Twain to Will Rogers. They shot home in telling criticism of the New Deal. Thus Gov. Landon said:

There is no future on the relief rolls.

Mother nature cannot be regimented.

The time has come to stop this fumbling with recovery.

We will not take our economies

(Continued on Page 8, Column 5)

Juvenile Crime Laid to Films In New South Wales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, Aust.—New South Wales police officials are seriously perturbed by an increase in juvenile crime in the region in recent months. Officers investigating crimes, particularly crimes of violence, have time and again been astonished to find that the perpetrators were mere youths.

These youthful lawbreakers boasted of their crimes and adopted mannerisms of speech and dress which officers said showed plainly that their ideas had come from motion pictures of the "gangster" type and from books and periodicals of a similar kind.

While improper films and reading matter were held the chief cause of the increase in juvenile delinquincy, lack of parental control also was blamed. Authorities warned that if steps were not taken immediately to remove or modify these forces in the lives of the youth of the State, the consequences in the community would be extremely grave.

"Juvenile crime is rapidly becoming the most serious factor in the whole criminal field," said a senior police official. "It is undoubtedly a world-wide problem, but that does

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Locarno Talks Win Approval In German Press

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The studied moderation of the communique issued by the London three-power Locarno conference has greatly cheered official circles here and although immediate acceptance of the invitation to a conference of the Locarno powers is not expected, authoritative quarters say nothing will be done to hamper the further development of the policy of European reconciliation.

It is taken for granted that as the first step both Berlin and Rome will ask for fuller information concerning the import of the invitation. It is presumed the discussions will go on for weeks and possibly months through the ordinary diplomatic channels before any actual conference can be arranged.

Pleased by Speed

Meanwhile it is noteworthy that the National Socialist press no longer speaks scornfully of what until recently it described as the "Rump Locarno Pact." It is also obvious from other signs that much better feeling on the subject obtains in official quarters.

The fact that the business of the conference was concluded so quickly made a great impression. It is con-

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Friday, July 24

Spain—Warships Speed to Aid Foreigners

With American and German naval vessels among those speeding toward Spain to protect their nations in the Right-Left Civil War, Americans who have escaped tell vivid tales.

Capt. Gustaf Berg of the American Export Line's Exmouth, describes in a copyrighted Associated Press despatch how he fled Malaga. Later, in the Straits of Gibraltar, bombs fell from a Spanish plane, exploding about 100 yards ahead of his bow.

Margaret Culkin Banning, American novelist, fled with her two children from San Sebastian, Spain, to Perpignan, France.

"The Spanish think it is their fight and that the Americans are only in the way," she said, according to the Associated Press.

At the United States Embassy in Madrid, 60 American women slept on mattresses spread on the floor of the Grand Salon. About 15 children were with them. Men also taking refuge in the Embassy brought the total to some 150 persons.

In London, Lloyds posted its second sharp increase in war-risk insurance rates on cargo and specie shipments to Spain and Spanish Morocco.

King Edward—Assailant Sent Back to Jail

Three Laborite members of the British House of Commons were suspended after one of them had used disrespectful language toward King Edward VIII, while the man who recently was arrested on charge of threatening the King with a revolver was remanded to jail for a week.

The disturbance in Commons came during heckling by the Laborites of Home Secretary Simon, while he was delivering an address on unemployment, according to the Associated Press. The suspended members are Campbell Stephen, George Buchanan and J. McGovern.

George Andrew McMahon, whose brandishing of a revolver toward the King a week ago has stirred all Britain, was remanded after a hearing on charge of producing a weapon "with intent to alarm His Majesty."

The middle-aged "Lady in Gray" who reportedly struck the weapon from McMahon's hand, did not appear, but a "Woman in Blue" was mentioned as being at the scene.

Drought—Relief Promised; Prevention Hastened

Immediate drought relief for some 97,000 farm families in four states will be needed in the next few months, according to Resettlement Administrator Tugwell.

At St. Paul, after a swing through the parched areas of the Dakotas, Montana and Wyoming, Dr. Tugwell said the situation is better in some respects than in 1934, and worse in others.

Favorable factors include the rapid evacuation of cattle and the safeguarding of foundation herds.

But the water table is lower than two years ago, "the fields are completely bare over much of the region and the grass is thinner."

Federal funds available for farm family relief amount to about $85,000,000, according to the Associated Press.

At Chicago, directors of the federal drought relief program asked western railroads to reduce freight rates on feed in the dry area. A ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission, just issued, permits special rates up to Dec. 31.

Recurrent drought also spurs preventive measures.

Tapping of underground rivers is proposed by Morris L. Cooke, chairman of President Roosevelt's Great Plains Drought Committee. Many

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Kremlin Halts Evictions At Soviet Farms

Finds Local Officials Act Unjustly Against Hundreds of Peasants

Protected by Charter

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW — The Kremlin has found it necessary to intervene to halt the arbitrary wholesale expulsion of peasants from collective farms, in violation of the collective farm charter adopted early in 1935. Surveys revealed that thousands of peasants are still unjustly expelled from farms, and their property confiscated, by arbitrary action of local Communist officials. The Kremlin has ordered all such cases to be reviewed, and injustices corrected.

According to official figures, 1400 new collective farms and 1,300,000 peasant households have been added to the collective farm system between April, 1935, and April, 1936. Collective farms now include 89 per cent of the Soviet Union's arable land outside of that owned and operated directly by the state in the form of state farms.

State Owns Land

There are now 245,734 collective farms, upon which are settled 18,322,000 peasant households with an average of five members. This means that about 91,600,000 men, women and children, more than half the population, derive their support from the collective farm system.

The land in these farms, like all the land in Russia, is owned by the state, but last year's charter provided that it should be leased "in perpetuity" to collective farms as units, not to individuals. Local officials failed to understand, however, that this charter also was intended to safeguard the rights of individual peasants.

A sample survey, taken in the Azov-Black Sea region, has been reported in the official newspaper Pravda. This survey showed that 16,343 peasants were expelled during 1935, many illegally.

Local Officials Warned

One district committee decided last December to "clear out undesirables." They instructed village councils and farm managers to expel 47 persons and deprive them of citizenship. These included 30 "sons and daughters of kulaks and unprivileged persons." The official press declares that "these people had proved themselves hard-working and honest citizens for a number of years, and the charter guaranteed their rights." Nevertheless, local Communists could not believe that the Kremlin intended to show such people any consideration.

All local officials have now been warned that expulsion shall be used as a weapon "only against peasants who cannot be re-educated," and "must not be used to punish every kind of offense," as in the past. It is also emphasized that two-thirds of the members must approve any expulsion; in one district 119 out of 424 expulsions occurred without a majority vote being taken.

The survey showed that chairmen and even bookkeepers arbitrarily expelled peasants who left farms temporarily to work elsewhere. They included young men drafted for the Red Army, mechanics drafted for work in machine-tractor stations, students attending institutes, those recruited for seasonal work on state farms or on the railways.

Find Houses Occupied

If conditions in this region are typical, confusion on collective farms is very great. Peasants who leave collective farms to work elsewhere—as they have been accustomed to do for generations—often return to discover that they have been expelled in their absence, and their houses occupied by newcomers. Women who marry peasants on other farms often lose their property in the farms they leave.

But the Kremlin makes it clear that it does not intend to have collectivized peasants pushed around in this fashion any longer. Last year's farm charter was hailed by the peasants as a new "bill of rights" but local Communists apparently did not understand it that way. The Soviet Control Commission and the State Prosecutor have now been ordered to "intensify the struggle against violations of the collective farm charter, especially those clauses relating to expulsion."

Coast Guard Finds North Atlantic Free Of Smuggling Ships

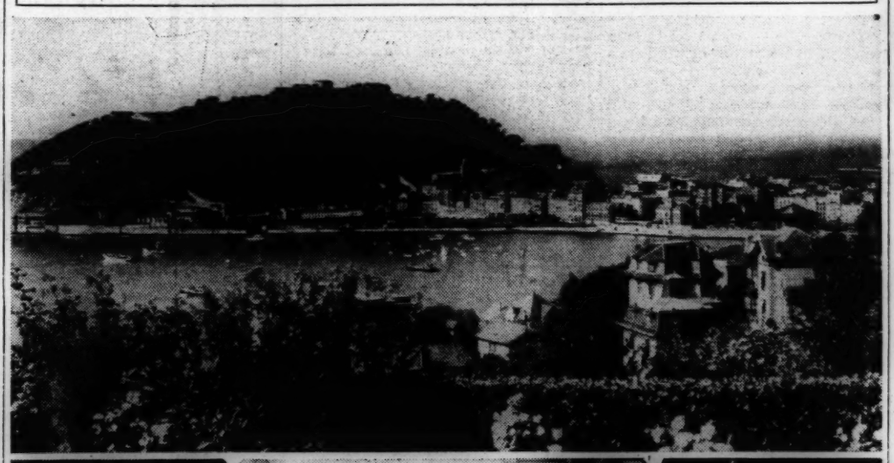
WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—For the first time in 16 years the coast guard claimed today complete elimination of hovering smuggling vessels from the north Atlantic coast.

Commander S. V. Paker, coast guard chief of intelligence, said that during the last weeks in June and continuing to the present, coast guard station reports on the presence of smuggling vessels have been consistently "zero."

Slightly more than a year ago, in April, 1935, the smuggling of liquor had brought the number of such vessels to a peak approaching the highest levels of prohibition days.

The elimination of such smuggling, the commander said, was brought about both by increased coast guard activity and by operarting through other departments to dry up the European sources of the smuggled alcohol.

Civil War Darkens Vacation Days in Spain



International; Wide World

Gen. Emilio Mola — Leader of Northern Insurgent Forces

Gibraltar — Street in City Now Crowded Beyond Capacity With Refugees From Spain

Gen. Francisco Franco — General Leader in Spanish Revolt

The Sunny Charm of San Sebastian's Famous Beach Was Rudely Broken When the Sudden Inrush of Rebel Forces Drove Visitors From All Nations to Cellars or Wherever Safety Might Be Found. American Ambassador Bowers, Vacationing Here, Is Reported to Have Taken Refuge at His Villa Near the City

France Divided Over Helping Spain; Rebels Continue Drive for Madrid

'Red Belt' in North Under Loyalist Control but Rebels Fight On

Refugees Blame Rich

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HENDAYE, France, July 24—It is now pretty certain that the Spanish rebellion is settling down into a regular campaign, possibly of long duration and certainly of extreme bitterness.

It is impossible to communicate with Madrid, although some more fortunate than others have been able to exchange domestic messages by wireless.

No notice is taken of visas or diplomatic passports and journalists are not allowed a pass. All reports by wireless must be taken with the greatest reserve.

Numerous French refugees arrived here this morning, several leaving a life's work behind in Spain. One of them, manager of a paper mill at Renteria, told this correspondent he thought it would be a long time before he would return, if ever. "This

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Spain Prepares For Long Warfare

CHAOS and disorder increased in strife-torn Spain as the failure of either side to achieve a conclusive victory added to the tension.

Military operations settled down for what is now expected to be a protracted civil war. Rebels were still trying to force the gateway to Madrid through the passes of the Guadarrama Mountains, but latest reports indicated the defenses holding.

Popular Front forces have been rushed to Madrid from as far away as Valencia as the importance of holding the capital becomes increasingly apparent.

Immediate rebel strategy is to shut off food and water supplies from Madrid. Meanwhile struggle continues for control of the "Red Belt" along the French frontier. All frontier posts are reported back in loyalist hands.

Americans are fleeing from Spain as fast as they can get across the French border or aboard rescue ships being rushed to the Spanish coast.

Arms Shipments Assumed Despite Official Denials

Conservatives Protest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Persistent reports that the French Popular Front Government has agreed to deliver immediately to the Spanish Government important shipments of war supplies were officially denied by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs today.

Spokesmen at the Quai d'Orsay categorically asserted to the Monitor correspondent that under the control measures in effect since last July no war material of any kind can be exported without special written permission of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He declared that no demand for such a permit has been received for shipments to Spain.

Recalling, however, that the Government itself admitted recently in the Chamber of Deputies that this control has been absolutely illusory, the opposition press today launches a violent campaign against the alleged decision of Prime Minister Blum to allow shipments of arms to the Popular Front Government in Spain.

Several papers give a precise list of arms ordered by the Spanish Military Mission. It is stated that orders include eight of the famous French "seventy-five" guns with 200 shells each, 50 machine guns with 12,000,000 cartridges, 25 bombing planes and 12,000 bombs.

The question of whether the French Government should support the present Spanish regime by such arms shipments has become an acute political issue here. The Socialist Party and a delegation of Deputies of the Left parties have sent cordial telegrams to Madrid and Barcelona assuring the Popular Front leaders of their sympathy. Conservative elements in France on the other hand plainly support the insurgents in what they call a struggle against Moscow.

Settlement of both agricultural and industrial strikes appeared to be imminent today following vigorous intervention in both instances. The Chamber of Deputies passed by unanimous vote today the Government's public works project designed to combat unemployment.

U. S. Consuls Report Anarchy Ruling Spain's Bigger Cities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 24—Conditions in parts of war-torn Spain, where Americans are bottled up, are approaching anarchy, consular reports to the State Department which trickled in all day, announced.

In Madrid 120 Americans representing 90 per cent of native American residents of the city, slept last night at the Embassy which, however, is reported protected by only four guards, and overtopped by a newspaper building in line of fire in case of attack.

Conditions Bad

Conditions approach "anarchy" at San Sebastian; no word for three days has been heard from Ambassador Claude G. Bowers, cooped up with the British and German ambassadors in the Spanish summer resort area; conditions are "threatening" at Bilbao; the clerk attached to the American consulate at Barcelona was killed on a rescue mission, and the American flag on the consulate car afforded no protection there; the port of Malaga awaits the arrival of the U. S. Cruiser Quincy Sunday; the Battleship Oklahoma is en route to Vigo, port city of San Sebastian, while the S. S. Exeter arrived at Barcelona to take off 100 Americans and 100 citizens of other nationalities.

Madrid Embassy Full

The Spanish situation in brief, as reported to the State Department, follows:

Madrid—Eric C. Wendelin, in in charge at the American Embassy, reports the consulate has been closed and refugees concentrated at the embassy for which further police protection has been requested. Only two Spanish Assault Guards were assigned to the consulate and these have now been joined to two others at the Embassy making a total of four — "entirely inadequate." Mr. Wendelin said, for the protection of the 120 people now gathered there, and who slept there last night. The city is quiet, he reported, despite the presence of armed men posted on the top of high buildings including the roof of the monarchist newspaper the A. B. C. directly across the street from the embassy and commanding that section of the city.

Spanish Clerk Slain

BARCELONA—Official confirmation of the killing of a clerk, Santiago Itsurralde, a Spaniard employed gy the Embassy for 17 years, and his companion, a British chauffeur, while under the American flag in the consulate care was reported by Consul Lynn W. Franklin. The two were seeking to bring to the Consulate George Kenkins, head of the Ford Motor Company at Barcelona. The casualties occurred the night of July 22, the car being riddled with bullets and later burned. Mr. Frank-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Shanghai Passes Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Population statistics for Shanghai as of the month of May have just been compiled in detail, showing a total population for the three administrative areas —two foreign, one Chinese—of 3,757,170.

It is believed that this moves Shanghai above Chicago, into the role of fifth largest city in the world. The 1930 census gives Chicago as 3,376,438, and Chicago, on Dec. 28, 1935, claimed 3,575,000.

The report as made up by the Greater Shanghai Municipal Bureau of Public Safety shows that 2,089,077 Chinese—1,190,871 male and 898,206 female—and 10,125 foreigners reside in the Chinese municipal area. In the International Settlement there are 1,120,860 Chinese and 38,915 foreigners, and in the French Concession there are 479,294 Chinese and 18,899 foreigners.

It must be borne in mind that Japanese are classsed as "foreigners" although many western cities tend to lump Chinese and Japanese together. There are probably 30,000 Japanese in Shanghai at the present time. White Russians also make up a considerable section of the population.

Some time ago Prof. Charles Richet, president of the French Academy of Sciences, announced that Shanghai's growth is the largest of any of the world's great cities in ratio to population. He forecast that by 1944 Shanghai would rank third among the world's cities with New York first and Tokyo second, and Berlin, Moscow, London and Chicago all following Shanghai in the order given.

Naval Officials In Japan Urge Security Fleet

Fighting Service's Propaganda Asserts Construction Aids Recovery

'Fleet Keeps Peace'

Offensive Objectives Disclaimed, but South Sea Expansion Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—A plea for a powerful navy as a guaranty of national security, trade expansion and industrial revival is voiced in a pamphlet which was recently published here by the Navy Department.

Both the Japanese fighting services are in the habit of communicating their views to the nation through the medium of propagandist pamphlets, which are ordered and circualted in large quantities by members of the soldiers' and sailors' reservist associations and by other patriotic organizations. The latest navy pamphlet sets forth in clear and unequivocal language the program of Japanese navalism.

The pamphlet goes far beyond technical naval questions and ranges over a wide field of foreign and internal policy. It declares that "the fundamental cause which imperils international relations is the fact that some nations have been unable to thrive because of their narrowly limited land area, scarcity of raw materials within their national boundaries and superfluous populations, while others have an abundance of natural resources."

London Conference Cited

After this obvious reference to Japan's own position, the author or authors of the pamphlet discuss in detail the naval programs of Great Britain and the United States and express the opinion that the rejection of "Japan's justifiable demands" at the recent naval conference at London may be considered a preparation to support their traditional policies in the Orient.

Russia's flotilla of submarines and destroyers at Vladivostook is referred to as a possible menace to Japan's line of communication with the continent and it is suggested that, should Japan be faced with a critical situation, China may be forced to turn over her expanding air force and military equipment for the use of a third power.

All these considerations are put forward as arguments for increasing Japan's naval strength. It is, however, denied that Japan wishes to initiate a new naval race. The pamphlet does not give any details of Japan's new naval building plans, increasing secrecy on all such subjects is being observed at the present time, but recommends "naval preparations which do not menace the national defense of other powers, but are capable of destroying an enemy fleet which is approaching with an offensive purpose."

Return to Old Japan

The pamphlet expresses gratification that the Japanese people, after being affected by the Communism, individualism and liberalism of the West, are returning to the original spirit of Japan. Further reform in education is advocated as a means of "consolidating the foundation for a healthy development of national thought."

Similar pamphlets, issued from time to time by the army, have stressed the need for a state Socialist organization of the country's economic life, with a view to eliminating the inequalities of capitalism and making possible a more concentrated development of the national military power.

The navy is less permeated with social radicalism than the army, and one does not find state Socialist demands in the present pamphlet. It does, however, contain a strong appeal to Japan to expand, especially in the southward direction, which the navy has always advocated against the continental line of advance which finds more favor with the army.

"Arms Make for Peace"

After emphasizing the wealth of the South Seas area, the pamphlet continues:

"In order to acquire the necessary raw materials, to extend Japanese markets abroad, to develop maritime transportation and encourage the advance of Japanese immigrants, it is necessary for Japan to launch overseas investments and enterprises. The advance of Japanese labor and capital in the South Seas will quicken all aspects of Japanese national life and at the same time will promote the prosperity of those regions."

The navy protests against the idea that its appropriations, which amount to almost 25 per cent of the Japanese budget, can be regarded as unproductive. Ninety-four per cent of its expenditures are within the country; and the pamphlet points to the growth of the munitions industry, with the consequent wider employment, and to its purchases in agricultural districts as evidences that intensive armament goes hand in hand with prosperity. The pamphlet concludes with an argument which is popular in military and naval circles in other countries besides Japan: that armaments prevent, rather than promote, war:

"Efficient armament forestalls the possibility of war. The avoidance of conflict between Japan and the United States at the time of the Shanghai incident, when the relations of the two countries were strained, was largely due to the presence of the powerful Japanese Navy."

Roosevelt Silent On Landon's Talk; Awaits Fair Wind

ABOARD SCHOONER LIBERTY, Yarmouth, N. S., July 24 (AP)—President Roosevelt, awaiting favorable weather today before cruising westward to Grand Manan Island on the final lap of his vacation cruise, made no comment on the acceptance speech of Gov. Alfred M. Landon, his Republican opponent.

The President heard the address over the radio last night after he had spent a day in fruitless search for tuna in the lower Bay of Fundy. He was aboard his vacation schooner, Sewanna.

Silent on Apology

The President made no comment when he was informed of the published apology of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin for referring to Mr. Roosevelt as "a liar."

Associates of the sailing Roosevelts said a motor run up the western Nova Scotian coast to Digby was likely if the wind failed. Otherwise, the escort vessels, the destroyer Hopkins and the U. S. S. Potomac had orders to get under way for Grand Manan Island.

The President steamed into Yarmouth aboard the Potomac late yesterday after transferring from a fishing launch at the mouth of Chebogue River. A small armada of motorboats and other craft went out to meet him.

Spends Day Fishing

Mr. Roosevelt had spent the day fishing for tuna. Accompanying him were two of his sons, Franklin Jr. and John; his brother-in-law, Hall Roosevelt, and a friend, former Judge Charles J. McDermott of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The party failed to get a strike. James Roosevelt, another of the President's sons, with Capt. Elden Colberth, professional New England sea captain, and Capt. A. B. Randall of the United States Lines, the President's guest, sailed the Sewanna here through half a dozen treacherous inland passages.

Boston Pops Popular

This summer's season of popular concerts in Symphony Hall, Boston, was the most successful in history.

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NEW YORK

Rebels Continue Drive For Control of Madrid

(Continued from Page 1)

isn't a rebellion," he said, "it is a war between rich and poor. But it is the Spanish rich who are to blame. They have held the poor down too long."

"The Red Belt" from Vigo to Irun continues in the hands of the Popular Front," he said.

Firing from a warship in the bay, loyalists blew up the Casino and Hotel Reina Christiana, the Loyala barracks having been destroyed in the morning.

There was heavy loss of life. The tenacity of isolated rebels, however, knows no bounds and officers who managed to escape continue to snipe from private houses, thereby provoking unnecessary confusion and danger everywhere.

News now reaches the fashionable crowds cowering in hostels, and preferably in basements, that the rebels are about to converge on San Sebastian. It is reported that the British and Italian Ambassadors are themselves living in basements.

A Popular Front Red Cross man from Irun informed this correspondent that about 2000 men near San Sebastian under Lieutenant Ortega are well armed and preparing to meet attacks from rebels who propose to converge on San Sebastian.

The bridge over the Bidassoa River has been blown up, preventing progress of the rebels. All young Popular Front men are armed.

It is evident that a majority of the men are not partial to the rebellion.

Barricades are erected every few hundred yards all along the "Red Belt." Nobody is allowed to pass without a safe conduct and very few are issued. Diplomatic mail arrived in Hendays today in a small boat, and contained news sent by residents in San Sebastian. Mails into Spain are held up at Irun.

Water Supply and Key Road to Spain's Capital Menaced by Insurgents

Copyright 1936 by the Associated Press

MADRID, July 24—Fascist and Liberal armies, seeking control of the pass of Guadarrama, gateway to Madrid, clashed in renewed battle at 5 a. m., today.

The Fascist attack, headed by rebellious troops, was launched at the point 26 miles northwest of the capital where it was blocked yesterday by loyal artillery, infantry and airplanes.

The defense was being made by approximately 6000 men who had the advantage of the natural protection of the Guadarrama range, the ancient division between the old provinces of Old and New Castile.

The militiamen were, on the whole, ununiformed. Most of them went into the battle wearing black trousers and blue shirts. They were using whatever weapons they owned.

The Government announced yesterday it had won a victory at Guadalajara, one of the strategic points around the capital because it controls much of the water supply. The burst of artillery fire which could be heard in Madrid at dawn, however, showed that neither side had yet gained a definite advantage.

Trucks carrying food and other provisions to the militia traveled on the northwest road out of the capital to aid the embattled defenders.

Reinforcements of militia, and of assault and civil guards as well, were started out during the night.

Madrid Quiet

Except for the sound of cannonades in the distance, Madrid was comparatively quiet.

There were, however, occasional shots as snipers fired from housetops and other places of concealment.

When dawn broke, it could be seen that the Republican flag was waving from public buildings and from the headquarters of the leftist organizations.

However, red banners were carried by the militia and by some of the guard organizations.

Many of the militiamen, marching forth to battle, carried their identification booklets tied on their rifles.

The identification booklets, which showed those who carried them to be members of Leftist organizations, were to be seen everywhere on the streets.

Those who carried them in their breast pockets thereby avoided being stopped and asked for personal identification.

No Rightist Papers

Although the Government had distributed rifles and pistols to Leftist civilians, no disorders were reported on the streets of Madrid.

Few men were working in factories, for thousands had gone out to fight and many more were patrolling the streets.

The Leftist salute of a raised, clenched fist was seen everywhere, people even used it when they wished to stop street cars.

No Rightist papers were published. No private automobiles were driven by their owners except in the case of physicians, since almost all had been requisitioned for the use of the militia.

Approximately 5000 liberal volunteers arrived from Valencia by truck. Their appearance in Madrid was greeted with cheers.

Madrid's Food Supply Cut by Rebel Net, General Mola Claims

PARIS, July 24 (AP)—Spanish rebels will remain in their present positions until their troops "assemble the necessary material," Gen. Emileo Mola, insurgent leader, said in an interview published today in the newspaper Le Matin.

The newspaper's correspondent said he talked with General Mola in the rebel headquarters at Burgos.

"Time works for the rebellion," the General stated. "After all, it is better to bring Madrid to surrender by hunger than by cannon.

"Nothing more passes through the net we have strung. Even Valencia is definitely cut off from the capital. The city will soon have no meat, vegetables, coal and gasoline. Water has been cut off since yesterday (Wednesday), for we hold two conduits fed from the Guadarrama Mountains.

"Sure of Ourselves"

"You imagine what Madrid is without water?"

"We are patient because we are sure of ourselves."

The correspondent said General Mola had posted a warning in Burgos saying:

"I give the workers one hour to start work again; three hours to die."

A scaffold was erected in the street, the correspondent stated, and one worker was executed, after which many Leftist strikers returned to their jobs.

"If we advanced the hour of the rebellion it was because we understood the Government was preparing to take action," the general added, "because we wanted to profit from the extraordinary revolt set off by the assassination of Calvo Sotelo (Monarchist leader).

Rebels in No Hurry

"We are only giving strategy and force to Spain's desire to free herself. We could go faster, General Franco and I. We could tighten the circle around Madrid. But we will be wise and let the troops remain in their present positions.

"Courage alone is insufficient, we must have armaments. We will wait until we fortify our positions. Above all we will protect our flanks and the rear from surprise attacks."

The correspondent said General Mola admitted the rebel "authority" was not yet established in San Sebastian, Irun and "above all, at Bilbao."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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Spanish Luxury Resort Becomes Revolt Center

WASHINGTON, July 24—San Sebastian, where the American Ambassador to Spain, Claude G. Bowers, was vacationing when the revolution broke out and isolated him from the world, is Spain's most fashionable summer resort, according to a bulletin issued here today by the National Geographic Society.

For Americans, however, it is probably best known as the port from which Lafayette sailed to volunteer in the army of George Washington.

Its broad sandy beach, constant cooling breezes from the Bay of Biscay, regattas, yacht racing, tennis tournaments, and former royal patronage made San Sebastian the Newport of Spain, the bulletin states.

Wealthy Spaniards from other sections, diplomats, and foreigners, however few in the city's 60,000 people, have given San Sebastian a European veneer over its native aspect.

The city stands near the eastern end of Spain's northern coast, 10 miles from the French border where the numerous visitors change trains on the overnight trip to Paris.

Here the Pyrenees meet the sea. The Bay of Biscay rolls into San Sebastian's semicircular harbor in a half-moon of blue-green. A wide promenade along the beach, polka-dotted with parasols and bright bathing suits, is shaded by moss-colored tamarisk trees. A row of pretentious hotels and restaurants faces the promenade.

The main park is gay with formal flower beds, palm trees, and rich green shrubbery; Basques have bestowed upon it the name of Alderdi-Eder, the "beautiful place." The city is studded with elaborate statues—a tall column topped by Victory in her chariot, a huge group in marble commemorating Zubieta, defender of the city during the 1813 siege by the English dislodging Napoleon.

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Former Spanish Premier Fights Rebels in Ranks

MADRID, July 24 (AP)—Dressed in civilian clothes, former Premier Santiago Casares Quiroga whose government fell a few hours after the beginning of the Fascist revolt, marched northward to defend the Capital against a rebel advance.

The former Premier joins civilian militia as a simple soldier under the orders of civil guards.

His column departed hastily to join the combat raging in the Sierra Guadarrama Mountains.

Spanish Rebels Shape New Government Plans

LISBON, Port., July 24 (AP)—A provisional government for Spain is being organized at the rebel stronghold of Burgos, said reports here today.

A number of rebel leaders arrived to confer with Spanish Grandees living here in exile concerning the formation of the new Ministry.

Virginia Sounds Curfew For Wine and Beer Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, VA., — The Virginia Alcoholic Beverage Board, under power granted it by the last General Assembly, has issued curfew regulations that forbid the sale of beer and wine between the hours of 2 a. m. and 5 a.m. during the summer months, and between 1 a. m. and 5 a. m. in winter, and after 12 o'clock midnight on Saturday. The regulations will affect 5500 retail liquor dealers.

The regulations also forbid the consumption of alcoholic beverages after the restricted hours and the licensees, on pain of having their licenses revoked, are held responsible for seeing that all tables are cleared of all alcoholic beverages when the curfew hour arrives.

It's Your Move—Next

• • •

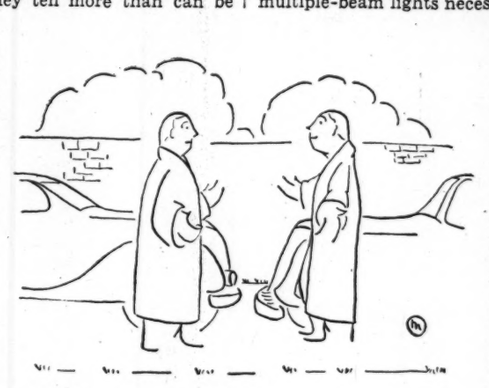
The Great Automotive Game

¶ Motoring, like chess, is a game of anticipating the other fellow's moves. The hurried moves leave a trail of fallen pieces. It's the blundering amateur who takes for granted a clear field ahead. The professional bases his play on what the other fellow does, thus supplanting confusion with poise and impatience with tact.

¶ The professional must know his game to anticipate the other fellow's moves. He needs both a long and a broad range of vision. A clean windshield will help to see farther ahead. Since the motorist can't see out of the back of his head, a pair of rear-view mirrors will serve that purpose. An extra mirron on the left fender is as good as a left eye. And, having all these eyes, where shall they be focused?

¶ One trick is to watch the other fellow's front wheels. They tell more than can be gathered from hand signals—which are not always given. Front wheels are like stop-lights—they translate anticipated moves into immediate warnings. They tell positively what direction the car is going to take.

¶ With a clear view ahead, driving at 40 miles an hour, the eyes should take in at least 200 feet of roadway. If the speeds are stepped up to 60 miles an hour, the perception range must be raised to 600 feet. And only one driver in 10, according to the experts, can measure off 600 feet with his eyes while in motion. To compensate for a narrow range of vision, keep the windshield clean at all times, lower the left window to improve the hearing range, turn the head frequently to take in more of the roadside, and drive at sensible speeds.



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Your Move Next

¶ For every added mile the professional gets to the hour, he makes sure that he covers more of the road thead with his eyes. Moving objects that would not interfere with a motorist's headway at 30 miles an hour might be distinct hazards to that motorist going at 60 m. p. h. Even in broad daylight, none but the amateur would drive 60 m. p. h. toward a street intersection or a railroad crossing 200 feet away when the brakes require 226 feet to stop. Good driving practice demands a clear road ahead of 350 feet at 45 m. p. h. Whoever thinks he should go 80 m. p. h. needs to be reminded of a required safety margin of 1000 feet ahead.

¶ At high-car-speeds, the right-hand road edge develops jack-rabbit tendencies. It leaps over to the front wheels with amazing alacrity. Hence, the professional who keeps 4 feet away from the pavement edge at 40 m. p. h. stretches that distance to 8 to 10 feet when he speeds up to 60 m. p. h.

¶ So far, we've been talking about vision under ideal weather conditions. It's an entirely different story when fog, mist and darkness blanket the highways. Slow down heads the list. That's what trains, ships and airplanes do. Fog throws the headlights right back at the driver, so he directs the beams downward. The spotlight (if there is one) can be focused on the ground directly in front of the wheels or upon the curbing or road edge as a guide line. And remember—it is hard for the other fellow to see you. A toot on the horn now and then makes a good fog signal. And in a fog, you will regret forgetting to have that tail-light fixed or that burned-out bulb replaced in the headlight.

¶ While perception at night is not as bad as in a fog, a new hazard is created—headlight glare. Higher speeds have made multiple-beam lights necessary to penetrate greater distances ahead. The glare of these beams has been greatly minimized unded expert focusing But there are a hundred and one ways of getting them out of focus. Rear-seat overloading tends to throw the beams higher than normal. Even a slight bump will throw the focus off. And car vibration over a short period of time will meet the whole light system. Frequent checkups of lights is a mark of the sportsman. Another mark of a gentleman is dimming the lights when approaching another car, which is usually accepted by the other fellow as a suggestion to dim his own lights.

¶ Glare can be avoided by looking at the right-hand edge of the road instead of into the other fellow's lights, keeping your car close to the right-hand edge so as not to get in the other fellow's way. Watching the right edge has been made more practicable by country lighting in modern cars, which directs the beams of light to the right of the road.

¶ The wise motorist does not overdrive his headlights. Going 60 miles an hour means that brakes will not stop the car in less than 226 feet. Headlights will penetrate clearly to the depth of 150 feet. Hence, the mile-a-minute motorist is constantly driving 76 feet in the dark.

¶ Complications increase when passing cars at night. Your lights can be flashed on and off as a signal to the driver ahead that you are going to pass. Flashes register in the rear-view mirror of the car ahead as well as on the road. To truck drivers, whose vehicles often drown out the sound of horns behind, the flashing of lights is a distinct and gratefully received notice that someone is going to pass.

[Ninth of 12 Articles]

U. S. Consuls Report Anarchy Rules Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

lin said that Spanish authorities had expressed "concern, sympathy and regret" and had brought Itsurhalde's body into the city. The S. S. Exeter of the American Export Line had arrived to take off 100 Americans and 100 citizens of other nationalities. The city is quiet.

Appeal for Belgians

The State Department announced that the Belgian Government had appealed to have the Exeter take off refugee Belgians. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, replied that space on the Exeter was limited, but all would be done that was possible, and the Belgian request was then referred to the Export Line for "sympathetic consideration, consistent with facilities at their disposal."

SAN SEBASTIAN — Conditions approaching anarchy prevail, Hallett Johnson, Counselor of Embassy, reported last night. He described conditions as "horrible" with the city without government, and with no communications for three days. Ambassador Bowers was last heard from more than three days ago at his villa at Fuenterrabia, five miles out of the city; British and German ambassadors are bottled up in the Hotel Continental.

May Lift Siege

U. S. S. OKLAHOMA—A dispatch from the battleship to the State Department said that virtual seige under which the American summer embassy at San Sebastian has lived for the past four days may be raised this evening. The ship is now en route to Vigo, port city near San Sebastian, it was announced, and the U. S. Coast Guard Cutter Cayuga has been ordered to put into San Sebastian, and should arrive there at 6:30 this evening, Spanish time.

BILBAO — Conditions reported "threatening" at this port not far from San Sebastian. Consul William E. Chapman said that he was advising Americans as rapidly as possible of the expected arrival of the Oklahoma.

Rebels Take Majorca

MAJORCA—State Department advised that Government had surrendered without resistance to rebels and that order obtained.

MALAGA—George M. Graves reported disorders and a threatening situation. No foreign warships are in port. The U. S. cruiser Quincy expected here.

BORDEAUX, France — Consul Harold D. Finley reported the situation in San Sebastian is considered "very bad." French authorities at Hendaye, on the Franco-Spanish frontier, learned that the French summer Embassy had been damaged by shell fire yesterday. The French authorities received information that the American summer Embassy "was probably safe," but could not confirm it. Full facilities of all French warships in Spanish waters to assist in evacuating American nationals who wish to leave Spain were offered the American Government today by the French Foreign Office through American Ambassador Isador Straus.

Rebels Apologize

GIBRALTAR—The British warship Shamrock returned to Gibraltar today from Malaga with a second load of French, American and British refugees.

The American Consul also reported that the rebel general, Francisco Franco, had awarded the Spanish military cross to the captain of the British ship Gibeldris as token of apology for its having been bombed by Spanish rebel planes in the Straits of Gibraltar yesterday.

However, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, expressed confidence here at noon that the three American warships now approaching the Spanish coast, and the American liner Exeter, already there, would be able to evacuate all Americans desiring to leave. He said that no request had been made to the navy for use of the battleships Arkansas and Wyoming, now at Cherbourg with Naval Academy midshipmen, as it was considered possible that the other four ships would be able to meet any emergency.

Japanese Menace Causes Tourist Rush to Peiping

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Large numbers of Chinese from Shanghai and other Yangtse points as well as South China are hastening to visit Peiping, former capital of the country, in the belief that Japan will soon come out openly in charge of the city and render it more difficult for them to sightsee there without harassment and possible personal jeopardy.

This spring saw a considerable increase in Chinese tourist traffic northward and this, coming at a time of severe financial depression throughout the country, seems almost wholly due to the reason stated.

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AGENTS REQUIRED

Work of Spies and Its Effect

(Continued from Page 1)

States Army and Navy. To do this all are known to have large funds with which they can buy information from anyone willing or able to sell. Often they buy from each other.

The same is, of course, true of American attachés. The Secretaries of State, War and the Navy have "contingent" funds at their disposal. Congress gives them this money outright and requires no accounting for its use. It goes for the buying of information about other countries.

Secrets are Swapped

Not all information has to be bought. Much is exchanged, particularly between friendly powers. For example, the United States and England exchange naval information very freely. Even Japan is often voluntarily given American secrets in return for secrets desired from Japan. It is a game of barter, and the espionage enters in primarily because it reduces the price which has to be paid.

For example, the more American secrets the Japanese can discover, the fewer of their own they have to give away to get what they need. Counter-espionage thus becomes an effort to protect one's bargaining power. So-called secrets are protected not so much because of great military value, as because they have bargaining value on the military information counter.

Plugging up the Holes

Of course the individuals with whom a foreign attaché associates are carefully watched and his sources of information are usually known. Whenever expedient the source is stopped by arrest. No action is ever taken against the foreign attaché, except that sometimes his country is requested to recall him. If the source of information is a native citizen he is punished according to the laws of the country. In the United States it is a maximum of 20 years. In many others it is shooting or hanging. If it is a case of a disguised spy they are often kept to exchange for spies captured by the other country. The element of the game follows all through the system.

The recent case of Harry Thompson in Los Angeles is indicative of the system. A Japanese officer was seeking what information he could find. Thompson agreed to tell him what he could. He frequented the ships around Los Angeles, but was finally arrested. The Japanese officer went home. Thompson has gone to McNeil Island for 15 years.

Of Little Real Value

And yet the information which Japan got from Thompson was admittedly almost worthless. Responsible naval officers concede that he had access only to so-called "restricted" information. By that is meant information restricted to the navy. It is known or available to all enlisted men. It consists tf such information as advance notice of ship movements and the sort of information about United States naval tactics which every enlisted man in the fleet sees when it goes on maneuvers.

Through Thompson the Japanese Navy probably learned about the routine movements of ships in the American fleet as much as a week earlier in some instances than it would have obtained the same information through regular public channels. They may also have learned something of the tactics of the navy, such as the way its destroyers maneuver in the presence of an imagined torpedo attack on the fleet or the use of smoke screens.

Putting on the Lid

The navy has recently made a fuss about keeping such information secret. This year for the first time newspapermen were refused permission to accompany the fleet on its annual maneuvers. And yet they could have seen nothing but what every sailor in the fleet saw. And it is admitted that the 50,000 men in the fleet will not all keep everything they saw secret.

The case of John S. Farnsworth, former lieutenant commander in the navy, illustrates another type of espionage operation. Farnsworth is accused to having sold a copy of a certain book to a Japanese agent. It is admitted that the copy was a very old one and quite out of date.

Still Held Confidential

It dealt with the theory of operations. However, the old editions of the book in question are still considered confidental by the Navy and the act of making one available to a foreign government is regarded as damaging to American national damaging to America.

While Thompson is already in jail and Farnsworth is under indictment before a Federal grand jury for conveying such trivial or obsolete information, the Army and Navy are constantly in the process of deliberately telling the Japanese as well as other foreign governments all about much more secret and vital things—of course in exchange for other secrets.

When Is a Secret Not a Secret?

Not long ago, for example, Japan was much interested in a new anti-aircraft gun perfected by the United States Navy. A Japanese naval delegation was in the United States. Obligingly they and the attaches at the embassy in Washington were invited to the naval proving ground at Dahlgren, Va., where they were permitted to examine the gun as much as they liked and to watch it in operation.

Not simply from the good in their hearts were the American navy officials so eager to display their wares. At some time prior to the visit to the antiaircraft gun there had been arranged a little trade, and the United States got something for value received.

Thompson made the mistake of not getting something in exchange for what he sold.

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Australia Marks Beginning Of Self-Rule on Continent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GERALDTON, W. Aust.—Stranded by shipwreck on a little island off this coast, exactly 305 years ago this month, a small group of survivors formed this country's first attempt at self-government. The group was shipwrecked on Wreck Island, originally known as Wreck Point, now a recreation and tourist resort, when the ship Batavia of the Dutch East India Company, en route to Java, went on the reefs early in the morning of June 5, 1629.

Following the salvage of the ship's stores, the survivors settled down to the formation of the first organized government on the territory now known as Australia.

Held First Meeting

On Sunday, July 5, 1629, the first meeting among all concerned was held under the chairmanship of a Dutch passenger Heindrick Jans van Purmerent and the first resolution passed by the assemblage was to name the settlement, "Batavia's Grave." van Purmerenet had socialistic ideas, and a gift of eloquence almost unequaled in the settlement.

Among the survivors was a clergyman, who on the following Sunday filled his office of preachers and took for his subject an address on brotherly love, outlining the blessings of good will and peace among men. Immediately following this service, van Purmerent called togethere a meeting to pass a resolution from the whole of the assemblage, affirming allegiance to freedom and fraternity. The clergymen supported van Purmerent, and on that date founded the white man's history in the southern island continent, as the draftsman of the first charter of self-government. The agreement was signed by every survivor on the island on the morning of Monday, July 13.

Agreement of July 13

It read as follows:

"We, the undersigned, in order to remove all cause of dispute, that is, or may, come among us, hereby bind ourselves on the faith of our souls, and by the most solemn oath, so help us God, to be faithful to each other in everything, and hold each other in brotherly love, that we, the undersigned, may not in any way hurt one another in body or goods, until we have first given due notice by word of mouth. In witness whereof we have signed this, the twelvth day of July 1629, on the island of Batavia's Grave.

The peculiar saving clause added to the quaintness of the document, the original of which is still available for inspection.

State Leader Named

On Aug. 16, a meeting on laws was held. A new problem had cropped up. Of what nature was to be the new state, and who was to be the head? At that day's meeting in the year 1629 was founded the first Australian Republic. A storm dispersed the meeting and for months ahead water famine was banished. On Thursday, the weather permitted another meeting. The title for the first citizen of the Republic was picturesquely agreed upon as the "Captain-General" and a few minutes later the first president of Batavia's Grave was elected.

There was little prospect of ever reaching an agreement from the meetings to a law revision and it was proposed that the matter should become the personal responsibility of the president. The warrant of authority was prepared and is now among the cherished possessions in Holland's archives.

Oath to Cornelis

The translation from the Old Dutch is as follows: "We, the undersigned, passengers, soldiers, sailors, and our preacher included, being all present together on this island, hereby accept as our chief, or Captain-General, Jerome Cornelis, to whom, each and all, we swear (as truly as God doth help us) to do as he commands us, and to be faithful and obedient to him in all things. And may whoever does the contrary be the Devil's prey. Herewith we annul and revoke all our previous public and private promises and oaths, and hold to this as a substitute, even for the oaths of all and any secret guilds or societies or whatsoever they may be called. And we also agree that the sailors amongst us may be added to the ranks of the soldiers, and form one company. Done and signed on the island called Batavia's Grave this 20th of August, 1629."

Revolt Started

The first official act of the new Captain-General was to arm such soldiers and sailors upon whom he could implicitly rely. They formed a guard. His second act was to declare an amnesty for all prisoners, thus avoiding a solution of the crime difficulty.

The law code had not been completed by the Captain-General when a revolt against his rule, led by a seaman, led to an outbreak of massacres. Some escaped from the camp at Wreck Island and set up another camp, breaking up the first effort at self-government in West Australia.

Juvenile Crime Is Laid to Films

(Continued from Page 1)

not make our work any easier. We have had many extraordinary instances in recent years of young men committing serious, even desperate, crimes for no reason, apparently, except a lack of mental stability or a craving for notoriety.

"A few weeks ago a youth arrested in the suburbs told the detective that if a charge of shooting or killing was laid against him, he would plead guilty. The detectives were convinced that the youth was actuated by a desire for gangster notoriety.

Crime Pictured as Romantic

"The worst feature is that a silly or unbalanced young man becomes a potential criminal when he meets others like himself and becomes a member of a juvenile gang. When he has a revolver or some other weapon in his hand, and is surprised by some law-abiding citizen who attempts to defend his property, the youthful marauder may easily become a murderer.

"The cause of much of this juvenile crime is obvious. There are many parents nowadays who do not know where their children go at nights. Many films hold up the criminal, not as an enemy of society, but as a daring and romantic figure. In this respect the films are doing what cheap novelettes have done for many years past; but they are doing it in a much more vivid and arresting way."

1000 Postmasters Yet to Be Named Under New Ruling

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—Postal officials reported yesterday that the appointments of between 1000 and 1200 postmasters, yet to be made, will be affected by the President's executive order extending civil service control over the filling of post office vacancies.

Another 300 postmasterships, where the appointment process has already started, will be filled under the old system. Regard will be given to the preferences of political leaders, responsible officials said. In these cases, it was added, examinations already have been held or announced.

A number of acting postmasters appointed by Postmaster General Farley pending a regular presidential appointment also will be subject to appointment under the old rules. These are acting postmasters who were appointed after examination.

Acting postmasters appointed without an examination will be subject to the new rules laid down by President Roosevelt, department spokesmen said.

Townsend Asks End Of Both Old Parties

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., July 24—Both the Democratic and Republican parties have the same parents, in the opinion of Dr. Francis E. Townsend, author of the old-age pension plan which bears his name. Both have served their usefulness — "if they ever had any"—he told a meeting of about 1000 persons here last night.

"I want to pay tribute to the Democratic and Republican parties," he said. "I hope we shall bury them under an avalanche of votes so deep we will never hear of them again."

Urging election of candidates for the House of Representatives who would support his plan, Dr. Townsend declared he would cast his vote for Representative William Lemke for President.

"Personally, I shall never vote for a Democrat or a Republican again," he added.

Mail Late 100 Years Ago Still Undelivered in '36

HOUSTON, Texas, (AP)—A packet of six letters intended for soldiers in the San Jacinto campaign, which won Texans independence 100 years ago, has been found in the archives of the University of Texas.

The letters, never delivered, were given to a special messenger en route to the battleground in April, 1836. The messenger was delayed and did not reach San Jacinto until after Gen. Sam Houston's army had whipped Santa Anna's troops and dispersed.

The letters remained lost until their discovery in the archives.

Indian Peasants Welcome Aid Of British Viceroy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The Marquis of Linlithgow, India's recently appointed Viceroy, is following in the footsteps of Haroun-al-Raschid, the famous Caliph of Bagdad, whose concern for the welfare of his people captured oriental imagination 1000 years ago.

Lord Linlithgow's methods are not quite the same as those of his ancient prototype. Haroun-al-Raschid disguised himself to find out his people's needs. Lord Linlithgow goes more openly to work.

Popularity Increased

His latest gesture has been in attending a distribution of milk to undernourished school children in Simla. He there encouraged the municipal promoters of this amenity to persevere in their good work. He also gave an address in which he argued the benefits of good nourishment for children in their early years and repeated his determination "to stress the importance to India of improving her cattle and linking up that campaign with the vital matter of milk."

He has thus increased the popularity he won toward the end of the last decade when he spent two years in India as chairman of a royal commission on agriculture, studying the life of the villagers whose main reliance is upon the produce of their fields.

Peasants Appreciate Aid

The effect of the milk episode has been the greater, following as it has done, upon a somewhat similar indication of interest in Indian peasant life given by Lord Linlithgow at Delhi immediately after assuming his new office.

He initiated his new viceroyship by "introducing" to the people through the instrumentality of a talkie film two "friends" of his, in the shape of two prime breeding bulls of a good milking strain which he had bought for improving village cattle. This signal of his determination specially to interest himself in the fortunes of the cultivators caused an excellent effect throughout the land.

Welcome Leadership

The Indians are a generous, warm-hearted people, but ignorant of the handling of politics, and are, therefore, specially open to and dependent upon the influence of strong leadership.

This accounts for the extraordinary influence which Mahatma Gandhi, leader of the Nationalists, at one time obtained. His influence has now to some extent waned, his place having been taken to a large extent by Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, the present leader of the Indian National Congress.

A Test of Strength

The Pundit and his friends are now propagandizing throughout the land the doctrine that the masses can only obtain a fair dealing in their affairs through the overturn of the capitalists, the landlords and the well-to-do.

Lord Linlithgow is endeavoring to fire the popular imagination with a better inspiration, teaching them that the power to improve lies in their own hands. Upon whether the Viceroy or the president of the Revolutionary Party eventually captures the imagination of the countryside the future of India largely hangs.

U. S. Petitions Court To Curb Utility Suits

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—The Government asked the Supreme Court today to protect it against a flood of "complicated" and "expensive" suits until the constitutionality of the 1935 Public Utility Holding Company Act could be decided in a single test case.

Stanley Reed, Solicitor General, sought a review of a Court of Appeals ruling, which refused to delay proceedings in seven injunction suits involving the same statute. Mr. Reed told the Supreme Court the Government would be burdened with 40 similar suits in 12 different courts if the Appelate Court's decree were allowed to stand.

He said the Government preferred to test constitutionality of the law in the Electric Bond & Share Company case, brought in the Southern New York District Court.

Gov. Welford GOP Victor, North Dakota Board Finds

BISMARCK, N. D., July 23 (AP)—The state canvassing board announced today that Gov. Walter Welford had won the Republican gubernatorial nomination in the June 24 primary by 695 votes over former Gov. William Langer.

Representative William Lemke, Union Party candidate for President, who was unopposed for one of the two Republican nominations for Congress, polled 150,127 ballots, the second highest party vote. Berta Baker, unopposed for the Republican nomination for state auditor, was highest with 160,892 votes.

South Carolina Plant Reopens After Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GAFFNEY, S. C., July 24—Approximately 950 textile workers, idle since the Gaffney Manufacturing Company was closed April 13 by a strike, will return to their jobs immediately.

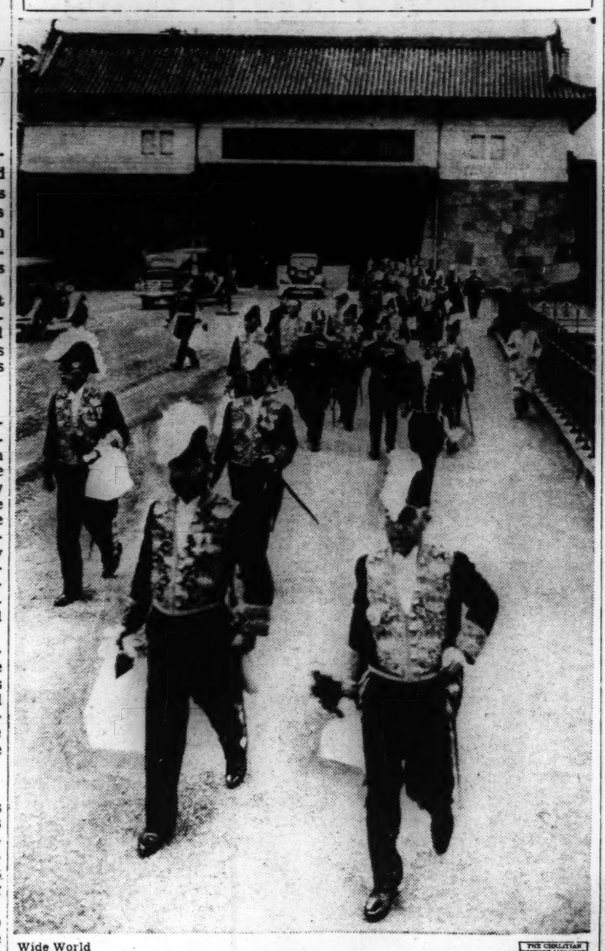
Cleaning and tuning up the machinery started following announcement of the settlement of the strike. W. S. Montgomery, treasurer and general manager, said two 40-hour shifts will be put to work.

Dr. Georg Michaelis

FURSTENWALDE, Ger., July 24 (AP)—Dr. Georg Michaelis, former Chancellor of Germany, who passed on today, succeeded to the chancellorship of Imperial Germany July 14, 1917. His predecessor was von Bethmann-Hollweg.

Under fire almost from the first in the Reichstag, he held office only until Nov. 1 of the same year. Among his public utterances which drew disapproval was the statement "God sent this fearful war as judgment for our sins."

Carry Souvenirs of the Luncheon



Wide World

Japan Has an Intriguing Custom
Wide Acclaim Would Greet Its Extension

Emperor Hirohito invited high ranking statesmen to be his luncheon guests on a recent occasion. When the guests departed they were asked to take with them portions of the banquet fare. This is hospitality of a type that carries a valuable hint of overcoming any objection to the "head of the household" showing signs of leaning toward the banqueting habit.

American College in Anatolia Marks Fifty Years of Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—A visit from King George II of Greece to the recent fiftieth anniversary celebrations of the American College of Anatolia, at Saloniki, helped to stress the importance of the occasion as a landmark in Greek education.

The King's visit was recognized as evidence of his and his Government's high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by a band of American educators toward the intellectual advancement of the peoples in the Near East and the Balkans.

Pioneer Work

The King was particularly interested in the library with its 10,000 volumes of English, Greek, Armenian and French books, and in the fact that some 800 books each month are drawn out by students and teachers. King George was told that the Carnegie Foundation for International Relations Club was responsible for the purchase of a number of valuable books.

Anatolia College was originally established at Marsovan, a small town of 15,000 inhabitants in Asia Minor, having primarily in view the education of the Armenians in that region. The first educational work by Americans started at Marsovan in 1863 by the establishment of a seminary and a girls' boarding school. Soon a high school for boys was added. But the existing needs required another type of a school, and in 1886 the high school was merged into Anatolia College.

Rapid Development

A few prominent Americans, the Rev. J. F. Smith, Dr. Edward Riggs, Dr. G. F. Herrick, and Dr. Charles Chapin Tracy, were the first builders of the college. Dr. Tracy was appointed the permanent president from the start. He filled the office with great success until 1910 when he was succeeded by Dr. White.

A few years ago Dr. White was succeeded by Dr. Ernest Riggs, formerly president of Euphrates College at Harpoot, Turkey, who has long experience in school management.

The college made rapid development, expanded its field of activity and invited students from near and distant towns and countries, from Russia, Bulgaria, Persia, etc. More than five nationalities were represented in the student body, living and working together under the guidance and inspiration of their American, Greek and Armenian professors.

Forced to Move

Soon Marsovan became the most important educational center in Asia Minor, and was first in that district to publish several papers and books which contributed to the enlightenment of the population of Anatolia.

But this rapid progress was suddenly arrested by the World War, and wholly suppressed by the forcible removal of the Christian population from Asia Minor to Greece in 1922. Anatolia College was then obliged to follow the emigrants, and, on the special invitation of the Greek Government, to establish itself in the capital of Macedonia. This was in the main region where have been settled the majority of the refugees from the constituencies which once gave the college its greatest bulk of the student body.

In New Home

As a pilgrim institution, the college was first housed in rented buildings, a casino and a military hospital left by the French Army during the World War. In the last three years the college has been transferred to its newly-built quarters, two miles out of the city, commanding a majestic view of the Salonic Gulf and the countryside.

The Greek Government high officials, ministers and prime ministers and church authorities have always looked upon Anatolia College with great favor.

London Peace Talks Please Nazi Press

(Continued from Page 1)

sidered that there is reason for congratulation that the English view prevailed.

It is observed in some Berlin newspapers that the communique reflects English and French interests. Nevertheless there is gratification that the communique also reveals the endeavour of all three governments to reach a European settlement.

The official National Socialist newspaper Völkische Beobachter states: "This start justifies the hope that the contemplated discussions will be held under the same good star." It expresses also the conviction that given the steadfastness of those who are working for such an admirable cause the new negotiations will achieve the success wished for on all sides.

Egyptian Railway Forms Vital Link In Border Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt — Claimed as a vital strategic link in the defense works of Egypt, the new railway from Alexandria to Mersa Matruh, coastal defense center not far from the Libyan border, is now in operation.

Mersa Matruh, important town in the defense plans of Northwest Egypt, is 180 miles from Alexandria. There was previously only a line as far as Fuka, 1.3 miles from here. The 55-mile extension of line was hurried forward as a precaution against any possible threat from Italian Libya.

The authorities were so anxious to complete the railway as quickly as possible that in December, when work was delayed through tardy arrival of foreign rails, it was decided to tear up rails from other lines to enable the work to be pushed ahead.

Owing to difficult conditions, the time taken for the 180-mile journey will be six hours.

Queen of the Sea Is Still Britain; Her Navy Reigns

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—The wide margin by which Great Britain remains the world's greatest naval power—despite the naval building spurt by other sea powers—was shown last night by an official table of comparative date on navies made by the Navy Department.

The tabulation showed that the British Navy has the greatest total tonnage of any, and the largest tonnage of modern under-age ships, and leads in the number of aircraft carriers and heavy and light cruisers.

The British Navy (as of July 1) was reported to consist of 307 ships of 1,224,329 tons, of which 157 of 897,258 tons are termed under-age ships. Sixty-six ships of 225,096 tons were listed as under construction or appropriated for.

May Add New Carriers

Since three of the six British aircraft carriers are experimental styles they may also replace 55,900 tons of new ships of that category at any time.

The United States Navy consists of 324 ships of 1,080,715 tons, of which 94 of 749,145 tons are under age. Ninety-five vessels are under construction or appropriated for, and 44,510 tons more may be laid down before Dec. 31.

Japan, which refused to sign the new London naval pact designed to limit tonnage as a guarantee against a naval building race, has 213 fighting ships of 772,797 tons, of which 150 of 573,589 tons are under the age limit designated in the existing treaties.

The Japanese now have 34 ships of 93,907 tons under construction and are permitted to lay down one more vessel.

Italian, French and German

The Italian Navy has 191 ships of 403,865 tons, of which 129 of 266,691 are under age. Thirty-eight ships of 112,344 tons are under construction and Italy may still lay down 105,000 tons of battleships and 60,000 tons of aircraft carriers before the year ends.

The French Navy has 178 ships of 558,452 tons, of which 143 of 357,687 tons are under age, and is constructing 39 ships of 194,098 tons. France may lay down 52,000 tons of battleships and 37,854 tons of aircraft carriers by December 31.

The new German Navy, which became a factor in naval affairs when an Anglo-American agreement permitted the Nazis to maintain a fleet approximately one third the size of the British, has 49 ships of 113,708 tons.

Since the Nazi navy is of comparatively recent origin, 39 of its ships of 69,750 tons are under age by treaty standards. It is now building 39 more ships of 130,250 tons.

'Hunger Marchers' Hold the Fort After Legislators Leave

HARRISBURG, Penna., July 24 (AP)—"Hunger marchers" camped almost unnoticed in the Capitol today, while the Legislature, deadlocked over unemployment relief, adjourned over the week end.

Angry marchers, shortly after the legislators left for their homes, tried to take over the Senate chambere to hold a mock session of "the Legislature of the unemployed" but were ejected by the state police.

A dozen troopers herded 50 of the jobless to the doors after they slid down ropes from the Senate gallery, where they had camped all week, hooting and jeering the senators. The marchers returned quietly to the gallery, where most of them spent the night. Others slept on the floor in the rotunda and corridors.

The adjournment of the Legislature came abruptly, shortly after House and Senate appointed a conference committee to try for a compromise on a proposal to appropriate $10,000,000 for immediate relief and to sell $49,500,000 worth of notes to carry relief through to the first of the year.

The Senate passed the bills amid boos from marchers in the gallery. The House refused to approve the measures. The bills went back to the Senate.

Britain and U. S. Control Sea Power

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 24

NAVIES of the world's great sea powers are listed in official statistics just compiled by the naval intelligence division as follows:

Great Britain: 1,224,329 tons.
United States: 1,080,715 tons.
Japan: 772,797 tons.
France: 558,452 tons.
Italy: 403,865 tons.
Germany: 113,798 tons.

Drive to Enforce Housing Law Closing New York Tenements

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 23—Boarded windows and doors of dilapidated buildings in the tenement districts of New York City bore testimony today of orders from the Tenement House Department declaring them unfit for human occupation.

Meanwhile, the municipal administration moved to close additional tenements by ordering them vacated, and individual owners boarded up their structures voluntarily in advance of demands from city officials.

Unless tenements are rehabilitated in accordance with housing laws, all owners of multiple dwellings will be forced to vacate their properties and submit to having them closed until necessary repairs have been made, Langdon W. Post, tenement house commissioner and chairman of the New York City Housing Authority, said.

"The Tenement House Department cannot make bad housing good, but it is eliminating the conditions of filth, squalor and dilapidation which have been prevalent in the slums," Mr. Post continued. "We are forcing owners to take care of their buildings, and we intend to vacate every multiple dwelling where the owner refuses to do so.

"There is still plenty of bad housing in New York City, and there will continue to be until most of the old-law tenements are torn down and replaced by modern buildings."

Under Mr. Post's direction, the building department has issued 1847 vacating orders since Jan. 1. Last year the total number of such orders was 1072, and only 367 were issued during 1934. This made a total of 3286 orders, resulting in 1079 buildings being vacated in compliance with the program to provide better housing for slum dwellers.

2 Navy Fliers Are Killed In Saving Crowd at Fair

SANTA MARIA, Calif., July 23 (AP)—Two naval fliers were killed here today in saving hundreds of spectators when wings of their plane crumpled at 500 feet.

The victims were Lieut. William Oliver of Dexter, Maine, the pilot, and Paul Gresky, machinist third class, of Montevallo, Ala. Lieutenant Oliver "gunned" the engine as the crippled plane seemed about to careen on top of a tent housing visitors at the Santa Maria fair. The ship cleared the tent, crashing in a vacant lot 100 feet away. Lieutenant Oliver and Mr. Gresky might have saved themselves, fellow fliers said, if they had jumped when the wings crumpled.

Coughlin Regrets Calling President 'Liar'; Apologizes

DETROIT, July 24 (AP)—An apology from the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin to President Roosevelt for the use of the word "liar" he used in a reference to the President in a recent Cleveland address appeared in the periodical Social Justice today.

The statement said that, while the priest highly respected President Roosevelt, "I deem it best for the welfare of our common country that you be supplanted in office."

Addressed to "Your Excellency," the statement reads in part:

"In the heat of civic interests in the affairs of my country and in righteous anger at the developments that, it is my conviction, have contributed largely to want in the midst of plenty, I addressed to the President of the United States in a speech at Cleveland, Ohio, July 16, the word 'liar.'

"For that action I now offer to the President of the United States my sincere apologies."

Continuing, the statement said:

"I was one of the first, and not one of the least, to help you attain the Presidency. My assistance was based upon Your Excellency's ability to perform. As my President, I still respect you; as a fellow citizen and man, I still regard you highly, but as an executive, despite Your Excellency's fine intentions, I deem it best for the welfare of our common country that you be supplanted in office."

Noted Parking Site

The site of the Houston (Texas) home of Gen. Sam Houston, "savior of Texas," is an auto parking lot. A tiny bronze marker, mounted in a cement block, marks the site.

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CLYDE-MALLORY LINES

Saar Plebiscite Court Ends After Settling 371 Cases; Reich Control Now Complete

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAARBRUCKEN—A notable effort at international co-operation has been brought to a successful conclusion here with the winding-up of the Saar Supreme Plebiscite Court.

The court has been in almost continual session since March 1, 1935. On that day Germany officially took over the government of the Saar as a result of the Saarlanders' 90 per cent vote in favor of union with the Third Reich.

A Delicate Task

Some 46,000 voters favored the continuation of the League's government. About 2000 voted for joining up with France. The court was set up by the League to protect these two minorities. In his final report Signor Bindo Ganli, president of the court, says, "It was necessary to take appropriate steps to prevent the anticipated acts of violence, vengeance or reprisals."

In addition to the president, the court included seven judges and two deputy judges. The judges consisted of two Swiss, a Norwegian, a Swede, a Luxembourger, a Portuguese and a Spaniard. The deputy judges were from Latvia and Yugoslavia.

German Representative

Attached to the court was also a public agent of Germany who acted as link between the court and Reich authorities.

The court was faced with a ticklish job. In almost all cases with which it had to deal the state, that is, the German Government, was the defendant. Moreover, the court's jurisdiction was very extensive, as many of its cases possessed certain features common to civil, criminal and administrative courts. All these requirements necessitated an elaborate code consisting of 40 articles, which was made a law of the Reich.

A large number of the cases related to delicate questions of a civil or administrative nature — cases which sometimes last for several years before the ordinary courts. Yet in 13 months the court had disposed of the whole of the 371 cases brought before it. This it did "under conditions of great delicacy," the president records.

Because of its wide, unlimited competence, the court had to give judgment in the most varied and sometimes quite unexpected cases. These included claims for damages against individuals and particularly against the state and public administrative bodies, action for the settlement of pensions questions, release of persons in custody, suspension of legal proceedings, recovery of debts, and export of securities.

There was even the case brought by a father for the restitution of his child and a petition from a husband asking the court to quash divorce proceedings instituted by his wife before the ordinary courts on—political grounds.

Of the 371 cases, 160 were settled by decision of the court. Of these, only 13 were allowed, the remainder being dismissed. Two hundred and eleven cases were settled by order of the court, of which 181 were settled by conciliation.

Stabilizing Influence

Reviewing the work accomplished, the president states that "the mere presence of the court certainly exercised a notable influence; for the existence of an important international judicial instance in the Territory, in a position to observe, note and report on what took place there did not fail to act as a valuable safeguard. In one way or another the court was able to prevent a number of injustices, to alter a number of painful situations, and to give the parties concerned the reparation due to them."

On the other hand, the court was not always able to intervene, as its competence was in some respects strictly limited. A petition was only receivable if the plaintiff could prove that the damage suffered by him had been caused by reason of his political attitude in regard to the plebiscite while the Saar was still administered by the League, and this was very often extremely difficult for the plaintiff to prove.

"Nevertheless," the president declares, "the labors of the court were completed satisfactorily without occasioning the slightest difficulty."

With the winding up of the court the last vestige of international control in the Saar vanishes.

Milan Displays Gains in Trade Despite League

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The Milan Samples Fair, held recently in the most important business center of Italy, has afforded tangible proof of the industrial activity of the country. Visitors to the exposition, which is the most important annual trade show in Italy, have received the impression that Geneva has accelerated this activity, now directed toward economic independence.

The revival of the Italian motion picture industry finds expression in a new pavilion showing all the latest improvements of a promising activity.

The leather and footwear pavilion shows the remarkable progress achieved in the tanning and preparation of the special leathers fashion demands. A toy pavilion demonstrates the rise of a new and important home industry.

Progress in Engineering

The hall of machinery affords striking evidence of the progress of the Italian engineering trades which are in a position to meet, with few exceptions, the demand of the home market.

Thus, for instance, the large pavilion in which the Snia Viscosa demonstrates the process by which that company is converting casein into wool, which is spun, woven, and dyed in the exhibition building, is fitted with machinery of exclusively Italian manufacture. The wood and furniture pavilion shows what has been done in this industry to replace foreign by Italian raw materials.

Sanctions Aid Trade

Although, as a result of the international political situation the number of foreign countries exhibiting has fallen from 33 in 1935 to 11 in 1936, the number of foreign firms is only slightly below that of the previous year (1257 against 1312), and besides Germany, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, the United States and Japan, the following sanctionist countries have pavilions of their their own: France, Belgium, Holland, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia. The Italian exhibitors number 4069 as against 3908 in 1935.

The fair affords proof that the Ethiopian expedition and sanctions have not depressed, but stimulted, Italian business.

'Iron Hand' for Automobile Thieves

© Fox

Sir Malcolm Campbell's Car-Theft Device

World's auto speed record holder, right, shows how claws of his invention, offered to Scotland Yard, would clamp down on the bumper of a fleeing stolen car. He believes this would obviate the necessity of the unarmed police ramming the bandit machine.

Claws to Clutch Stolen Cars

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Sir Malcolm Campbell, world's automobile speed record holder, is waiting to hear from Scotland Yard concerning an invention of his which, he believes, will make car thieves' days extremely harassing. London police are considering fitting all mobile police cars with the device.

In a few words the invention is a "grab" with which police can seize the rear fender or spare tire of a stolen car while it is traveling at a high rate of speed.

Sir Malcolm explains that once the bandits are caught by the tail, the police car merely has to slow down and the bandit car must, owing to the laws of mechanics, slow down too. The device is fitted so that it can be raised or lowered or moved sideways by a lever and, resting, on a perfect universal joint, will, it is said, always keep the police car on an even keel, however much the bandits attempt to swing about.

Police Problem Difficult

Sir Malcolm believes that his invention will solve a difficult police problem. British mobile police do not carry or use firearms. The only method by which they can stop a bandit car in motion is to force it into the side of the road or ram it. The ramming of criminals' cars has recently resulted in several mishaps in London, involving bystanders. These considerations prompted Sir Malcolm to turn his mechanical knowledge to inventing his bandit-snatching device which has taken some five months to perfect.

Scotland Yard has already put the invention through severe tests at the Hendon Police College. Other considerations, such as expense, are being taken into account, and it may be some weeks before a final decision is reached.

How difficult Scotland Yard finds the problem of stopping the car bandit may be seen from the text of a new order, issued to all police drivers by Sir Philip Game, Commissioner of Police. This order was made in the same week that Sir Malcolm's invention was offered to the Yard.

Public Must Be Protected

The order states that "it is better that a criminal should escape than that the life of any individual member of the public should be endangered by a police chase for him." In chasing a stolen car police drivers are ordered to take no undue risks. Only when an arrest is of the most urgent importance may police drivers disregard traffic regulations and then only after exhibiting their police sign. No ramming of criminals' cars will be countenanced in any other circumstances.

Should Sir Malcolm Campbell's invention be accepted by the Yard it will mean that it has been passed as a safe means of stopping cars.

The claw arm extends to five feet, eight inches from the front of the car. The "claws" of the grab are open and a small buffer causes them to clamp together when the "mouth" is touched.

Mechanical Principle Sound

"I have been interested in this problem for some time," Sir Malcolm told the Monitor. "I have studied it very carefully. I can assure everybody that the mechanical principles of my invention are sound. We have made severe tests.

"Some persons," he added, "have criticized the idea on the grounds that it would be simple to take off the bumper of a car. But it wouldn't. I have studied this matter. Most criminals who use motorcars in Britain steal them and then leave them in a ditch. They would not have time to take the bumper off; it would take them half an hour to do it. The kind of cars they steal are new cars, small and fast; as a matter of fact they usually make for one particular type of machine, which fulfills all their needs. All these cars have bumpers fitted as standard."

South Australia Exhibition Drew 750,000 Visitors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—The state centenary executive has approved a design for a memorial to the pioneers at Glenelg, where they landed on the beach in 1836. It will take the form of a column 40 feet high and will be surmounted by a bronze reproduction of the Buffalo in which the first Governor, Sir John Hindmarsh, and other pioneers traveled to South Australia.

The Centennial Exhibition closed after a great success of two months. The total attendance was 750,000, a number which far exceeded the previous best record for a similar festival. The hall is now being prepared for the centenary agricultural festival in September.

Congratulatory telegrams were received by the executive of the Chamber of Manufactures, which organized the exhibition, from all parts of Australia and overseas. The Prime Minister of New Zealand in his message of "heartiest congratulations" said the splendid success attending the centenary celebrations was "indicative of the wonderful progress already made and of yet greater development to come."

National Frontiers Crossed Freely Down in Austro-German Salt Mine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HALLEIN, Austria—There exists a frontier, in frontier-barred Europe, where no inquisitive customs officer, no stern-looking frontier guard, no passport and visa examination or searching of pockets will hamper a traveler. It is an ideal sort of frontier, but it is not quite simple to get there.

First you must do some hill climbing, from Hallein, old-world town, perched on the hillside, to a salt miners' village on top of the plateau in Salzburg. There, after paying a trifle, you are dressed up like a miner; white trousers and blouse, black cap and leather gloves, and a kind of leather pad is added, its purpose being something of a mystery.

Quaint Door Opens

A guide inspects your outfit and general fitness, lights his carbide lamp and proceeds to a quaint old door. It swings open and you are let into the interior of a mountain, proceeding single file along a dimly lit passage, until you face the top ends of two large, round, sloping beams of wood, leading into the darkness to nowhere. You are told to sit down on one of them, astride, and now soon realize what the mysterious leather pad really is: a saddle.

"Hold the line," the guide shouts, placing your hand round a rope extended along the beams. "Ready?" And down it goes, at a pace which sets the children and women of the party shrieking. It is a ride into the underworld.

Memories of Mythology

Memories arise of Greek mythology, with its Hades, the river Styx, Cerberus, and of Dante's Inferno, then the descent slackens and ends. Alighting from the wooden "horse" you are taken along an extremely narrow corridor, and now the fluorescent glare of the walls, as the miner's lamp is turned on certain spots, reveals that you are in the salt mine.

And here, painted in red-white and in blue-white, the national colors of Austria and Bavaria, stands the unique frontier post, with no one to guard it.

You and your companions cross this singular frontier without any formalities and push on eagerly to explore the sights in the Reich's section of the vast salt mine.

There is a hut, standing in the dark, but lighted from within, where salt blocks of different colors, white, gray, yellow and russet, are seen piled up, while prehistoric finds from the Celtic period fill the other half of the room: twisted branches which have been worked into crude mining tools, then bronze axes, and picks, and some bronze rings.

Passing on to a curious grotto, you may feel yourself to be in fairyland. Streams of green and red light fall upon a weird group of gnomes, who are busy loading salt into small wheel-barrows.

But there is more magic in store. Another slide puts you on the bank of a subterranean salt lake, and out of the gloom that hovers above its surface, emerges a gigantic ferryman. He stands upright in his torch-lit boat, dipping a soundless oar.

Nightward Bound

"Care for a row?" he asks.

Nobody does. The dark, still water looks rather uninviting. But who dares to say "no" to that fellow? So you step, gingerly, with the others, into the vessel and take off, nightward bound.

Suddenly, though, night seems to turn into morning—a wreath of lights flashes up all around on the shores of the salt lake, disclosing fantastic, yet more reassuring scenery.

Indeed, everything appears changed. Even the sinister ferryman becomes more human. He tells about the 20 lakes of the mine, all made by men, to extract salt from the rocks, without digging.

The water of those artificial lakes, when saturated with salt, is conducted into big tanks in the open, and evaporated, so as to leave the solid salt as a residue.

"White gold" has been a common term for salt in these parts, he says, despite its low price, for the revenues drawn from the salt mines of Hallein, enabled the medieval lords of the land of Salzburg to build the magnificent city of Salzburg, often described as "Rome on the Salzach."

The way back is different: past some marble statues and a somewhat uncanny salt mummy. A group of curious little cars, rather like perambulators for grownups; move on rails, back up through a long tunnel, to daylight. How bright the sun, and how blue the sky! Austria again, after a trip to Germany and return quite without benefit of customs formalities.

Australian Clergyman Blames Radio For Ousting Bible From the Parlor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—The manner in which wireless cabinets have taken the place of Bibles in many homes, was deplored by the Rev. F. W. Miller at a conference of clerical members of the Gippsland Anglican Diocesan Synod.

"We are alarmed at the smallness of our congregations—a mere handful of the population—but long before there was any sign of noticeable decrease in church attendance Christ had ceased to be the unseen guest in the home," the Rev. Miller said.

Conditions Contrasted

"The parlor of a few years ago with its fancy table and Bible, surmounted by a vase or flower pot—bad enough—has disappeared. It is now 'the lounge.' The Bible and the vase have been relegated to some back room out of sight, and a wireless cabinet has taken their place.

"There is no Christian family altar, no family prayer. We must strive for all our worth, then, to re-establish a family religion and restore the family altar. We must introduce the family altar in our homes as a necessity for modern people."

World's Dividing Line

"The world's dividing line is clear. It is Caesar or Christ again," said the Bishop of Gippsland, the Rt. Rev. G. H. Cranwick. "The totalitarian state as the logical representative of the most dominant trend of world thought, takes one side, and the Christian Church the other, and Caesar is still armed with the same weapons of force and compulsion as he was in the days of the Roman Empire."

Dr. Cranwick said that in the raw elements of economic life it was a battle between the fundamentals of competition and co-operation. If co-operation is the foundation of the Russian experiment, then Communism will win, for it is a higher fundamental. But that was not the only, nor the final, battle. There must inevitably follow the battle between the method of Christ and the method of Caesar. In that battle Christ would win because his ideal was higher.

South Australia Names Director of Agriculture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Important changes in agricultural policy are expected following the recent appointment of William J. Spafford as Director of Agriculture in succession to Prof. Arthur J. Perkins who had reached the retiring age. Mr. Spafford has high qualifications as a wheat specialist with two of the best varieties now grown in South Australia as the result of his experimental work when he was Demonstrator in Agriculture at the government-owned college at Roseworthy in the midnorth.

Mr. Spafford's wide knowledge of Australian agriculture will undoubtedly lead to the adoption of measures which will increase the cereal output of this state. In 1934-35 he made a tour of New Zealand, South America and South Africa to investigate phases of primary production in countries which are considered to be Australia's most vigorous competitors. The Cabinet regards his appointment as an outstanding assurance to farmers of a sound and progressive policy.

Ethiopian Display in Florence Traces African Ties of Italy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLORENCE, Italy—An exhibition illustrative of the life, customs and handicrafts of Ethiopia was opened in Florence at the end of May. Called "Etiopia Italiana," it brought together documents and exhibits, some very old, showing Italian relations with the country.

In the ethnographical section specimens of fine leather work, cut, embroidered or overlaid in varied colors and adorned with gold, were displayed, especially saddles, horse-trappings, wallets and other articles; and musical instruments in wood and leather.

Distintive Colorings

There were robes worn by chiefs, some in brilliant color combinations, some embroidered, and with several of such dimensions as to indicate the giant stature of the wearers. Long scarfs, about 12 inches wide, were woven in distinctive stripes and colors peculiar to and distinctive of different tribes.

Flat designs and decorative pieces of cut brass; colored bead work in the form of threaded necklaces, pouches, and ornaments woven in intricate patterns; pottery and straw and basket work in many forms also attracted attention.

Arab and Hindu Traces

Paintings displayed included many of religious character, Byzantine in style. The nonreligious paintings, some in flat colors upon strips of linen, suggested in their style an Arab derivation, while the treatment of figures, horses, elephants and like subjects seemed to have some affinity with Hindu art, although the whole could not be dissociated from its African source.

A large section was devoted to a photographic display. The country, its people and its customs were shown. Collections of books, maps and documents demonstrating activities long carried on by Italians in Ethiopia, in missionary work, traffic, research and exploration, all were intended to prove that Italy has the right to control, colonize and civilize this land. A picturesque group of Zaptiè, dark-faced men in colonial uniform and crimson fez, were on duty at the exhibition.

Chinese to Bestow Honor on American For Work in Orient

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 24—Walter H. Mallory, director of the Council on Foreign Relations, is to be decorated by the Chinese National Government with its order of Pure Gold in recognition of his services to the Orient, Lowe Chuan-Hua, director of the Shanghai office of the China International Famine Relief Commission, announced here today.

The decoration will be presented by the Chinese Consul-General in New York following Mr. Mallory's return from Europe next month, said Mr. Lowe, who brought it to New York on behalf of Chinese officials and stressed that it was the highest honor within the power of his government to bestow upon civilians.

Stopping here on a tour that will take him to Yosemite, Calif., as a Chinese delegate to the Institute of Pacific Relations Conference next month, Mr. Lowe reported that a campaign to make the China International Famine Relief Commission the Red Cross organization of the Orient had brought in 70,000 contributors during the past two years. Members of the commission now represent all social and economic levels in China, he said.

During the past 13 years the commission has spent an aggregate sum of $50,000,000, of which $12,355,000 went into constructive engineering projects, according to Mr. Lowe. While a large portion of these funds came from abroad, especially from the United States, further growth of the movement must come from the impetus it has attained in China through support by Chinese, he emphasized.

Mr. Lowe was confident that China can eliminate famines through preventive work, particularly flood control and irrigation, construction of highways and building of railroads.

Suffragist Plaque Set In Virginia State House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Although Virginia was among the states which rejected the constitutional amendment granting the franchise to women back in 1920, a marble portrait relief of the late Mrs. Lila Meade Valentine, president of the first Equal Suffrage League of Virginia has been placed in the hall of the House of Delegates.

The plaque, measuring about three feet high by 27 inches wide, is the work of Miss Harriet Fishmuth of New York, sculptor of the bust of Woodrow Wilson in the rotunda of the Capitol. It will remain covered until the early fall, when it will be unveiled and formally presented to the State by the Lila Meade Valentine Memorial Association.

Schools Plan Credit For Music Practice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Perhaps Junior would find it easier to do his "daily practicing" on the piano, violin or French horn if he received scholastic credit. This plan was advocated by delegates to the twenty-sixth annual convention of the Music Teachers' Association of California here.

The plan, scheduled to be tried in San Francisco this fall, was proposed by Mrs. Lillian Birmingham, president.

Urges Pageant Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Branch Spalding of Fredericksburg, co-ordinating superintendent of the National Park Service, has written a letter to Wilbur C. Hall, chairman of the Virginia Conservation and Development Commission, urging the formation of a committee to formulate a 10-year plan to see that the historical celebrations are not overdone in Virginia. If too many pageants and other types of celebrations are held, Mr. Spalding believes, standards will be lowered and public support will diminish.

Genuine Palm Beach Suits

$16.75

Ware Pratt Co.

Main Street at Pearl

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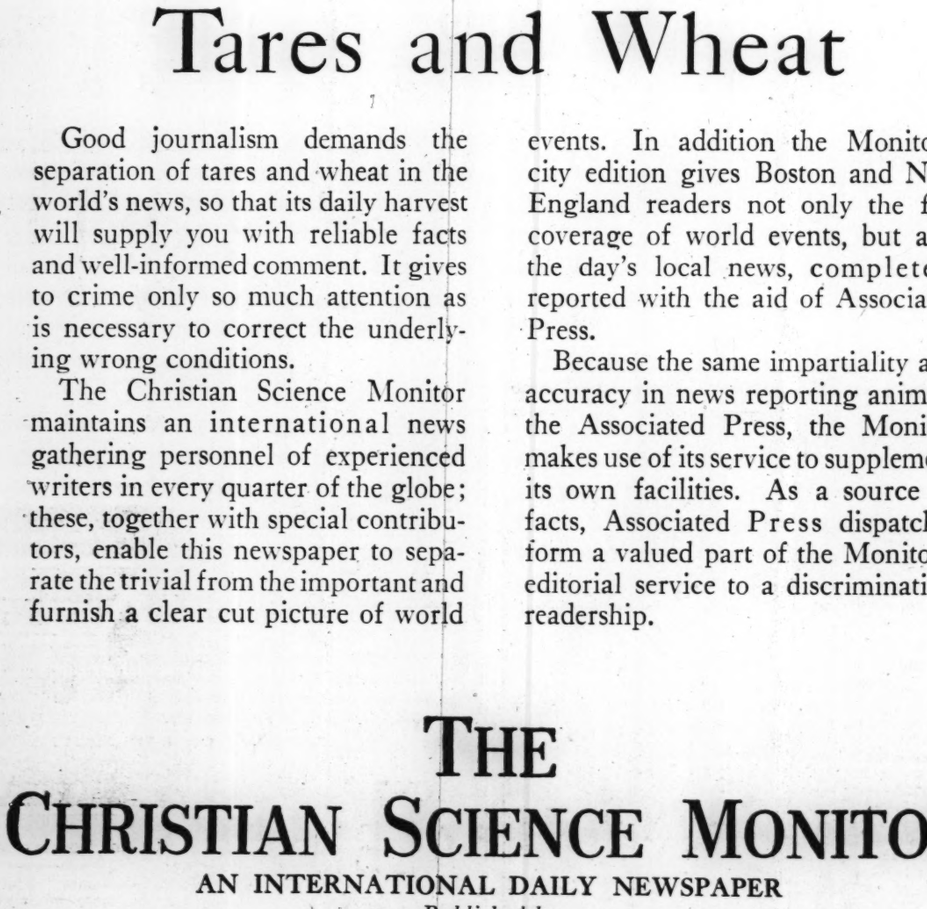

Associated Press Photo

Tares and Wheat

Good journalism demands the separation of tares and wheat in the world's news, so that its daily harvest will supply you with reliable facts and well-informed comment. It gives to crime only so much attention as is necessary to correct the underlying wrong conditions.

The Christian Science Monitor maintains an international news gathering personnel of experienced writers in every quarter of the globe; these, together with special contributors, enable this newspaper to separate the trivial from the important and furnish a clear cut picture of world events. In addition the Monitor's city edition gives Boston and New England readers not only the full coverage of world events, but also the day's local news, completely reported with the aid of Associated Press.

Because the same impartiality and accuracy in news reporting animate the Associated Press, the Monitor makes use of its service to supplement its own facilities. As a source of facts, Associated Press dispatches form a valued part of the Monitor's editorial service to a discriminating readership.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published by

The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts

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Europe's Authoritarian' Press 'Explains Away' British Budget

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The doctrine of authoritarianism which is supreme in a number of European countries has brought in its train some illuminating "inspired" press comments on the British budget.

For example, the fact that the end of the fiscal year 1935-36 left England with a credit balance of about £3,000,000 in spite of a number of "supplementary" expenses during the year, seems to have conveniently escaped the notice of Italian editors. Indeed, if the Messagero of Rome is to be believed, Britain actually had a deficit of no less than £21,291,000.

This figure was certainly mentioned in the budget estimates. According to the Paris Temps, whose explanation is suspiciously similar to Mr. Neville Chamberlain's, it is the estimated deficit on the next year's revenue "on the basis of existing taxation."

Having thus saddled the British budget with an imaginary deficit, the Messagero draws some highly unfavorable deductions about the state of Britain's finances, and no doubt Italian taxpayers were duly edified thereby.

"For a year," it says, "journalists inspired from above have never wearied of insisting and proving by a great parade of flexible statistics that the economic situation in Great Britain could practically be seen getting better and better in every way. Consequently, one would have expected that receipts from taxation would show such an increase as would make remission of taxes in the next financial year absolutely certain. Instead of which the Chancellor of the Exchequer has had to admit that he closed his accounts on the 31st of March with a deficit of £21,291,000."

In Germany there was a remarkable tendency to disclaim responsibility for Britain's rising armaments bill, to which Mr. Chamberlain attributed the need for higher taxes. Indeed, according to the Frankfurter Zeitung, but for Germany the armaments situation might have been a great deal worse for the British people.

Here is how the Frankfurter Zeitung arrives at this interesting conclusion. The English, it declares, may be disposed to put the blame for the increase in armaments on the Germans. They should not be allowed to do so. British statesmen should make it clear that the true reason for the new British defense policy is the fact that "British armaments are insufficient to defend British interests throughout the world." Indeed, but for Germany the situation would have been worse.

Naval Pact Called Aid

For the Anglo-German Naval Agreement left England free to move ships that would otherwise have had to be retained in home waters. If their transfer to the Mediterranean did not have the desired political effect, the fault lies with France. The truth is that France had become relatively too strong for Britain and, if it were indeed the case that German rearmament gave Britain the impulse to restore the balance, then she ought to be grateful to Germany.

So at least the Frankfurter Zeitung says.

Besides giving what may safely be described as this officially inspired comment, however, the Frankfurter Zeitung presented to its readers in a special article an objective study of the budget from a financial standpoint. Naturally it did not draw invidious comparisons with the state of affairs in Germany, but it certainly put the facts in such a way as to make the German taxpayer's mouth water.

"It may fairly be said that the English taxpayer has little to grumble about in regard to the new burdens laid upon him. They amount, in fact, to no more than a readjustment of the remissions made in what was called the 'Recovery Budget' of two years ago, which are seen to have been carried rather too far now that the hope of an international agreement for the reduction of armaments—so much desired by British public opinion — have proved fallacious."

French View Pessimistic

"Certainly," the Frankfurter Zeitung adds, "the English taxpayer is not more hardly hit than his German brother, who has borne the cost of rearmament through the maintenance, at a level unchanged in spite of the improvement in the economic situation, of the taxation imposed during the crisis."

In France, financial writers were generally somewhat more pessimistic than the Frankfurter Zeitung. M. Frederic Jenny of the Bank of France, for instance, said in the Temps that the British budget foreshadowed "less brilliant" economic conditions—less brilliant, he implied, for the world as well as for Britain.

"Not only is the taxpayer faced with increases instead of the reductions which he hoped would continue," M. Jenny declared, "but it is doubtful whether the interest rates will remain at the exceptionally low figure prevailing today.

"However vigorous the efforts to cover national defense in the estimates for the current year, in view of the present international situation and the leeway England has to make up in order to bring its armaments to the level which is necessary in view of the exigencies of the situation, it would be rash to suppose that the estimates in the present budget will suffice. Sooner or later loans will be necessary."

Budapest Is Discouraged

"... There is no denying," he went on, "that Great Britain is facing up to the hard task imposed upon her, by the fact of Germany's rearmament, with finances in good order, thanks to impeccable management since the 1931 adjustment, and with public credit in a remarkably sound position. One regrets to have to add that France is obliged to carry out the same task in financial conditions infinitely less satisfactory."

The Pester Lloyd of Budapest takes much the same line as M. Jenny. England, it says, "can no longer look at the disturbance in Europe out of the window. They are affecting her most unpleasantly inside her own house." She faces, in fact, a prospect not only of extra expenditure for the coming year but of rising taxation in the future.

"Business," the Pester Lloyd points out, "is an affair of credit and the credit of the English business world has been established chiefly by Neville Chamberlain's four years' work in restoring the national finances on a sound basis. These successes have now been canceled out, England's prospects are clouding over and England, it must not be forgotten, was the leader in the world's economic revival."

"British Lose Prestige"

The Frankfurter Zeitung allegation above—that it is France not Germany which is responsible for British rearmament—naturally finds no echo in France. [illegible]orial in the Temps describ[illegible] causes of this rearmament as follows:

"For 12 years and more the theorists of wholehearted pacifism did their best to persuade the British people that disarmament would be in itself the foundation of perpetual peace . . . Great Britain thought it possible to practice a policy of organizing peace without entering into general engagements for the future and without disposing of the force necessary for the support of this policy. . . . The decline of British power encouraged the more daring enterprises of Nazi Germany; it hastened the rapid decay of treaties which Great Britain was for this very reason not ready to defend, and it gave a new Italy courage to settle her Abyssinian problem by force of arms to her own profit and in the face of British opposition. Twelve years of easy illusions and neglect of her arms cost the prestige and influence of Great Britain more than a lost battle. . . . In justice to Mr. Baldwin's Government it must be admitted that they have not hesitated to tell the nation plainly what sacrifices it must make for its own safety."

The British people, the Temps adds, have still some particularly dangerous illusions to get over, but they seem now to realize the danger to the whole of Europe and to themselves.

Social Crediters See Communist Strength Grow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

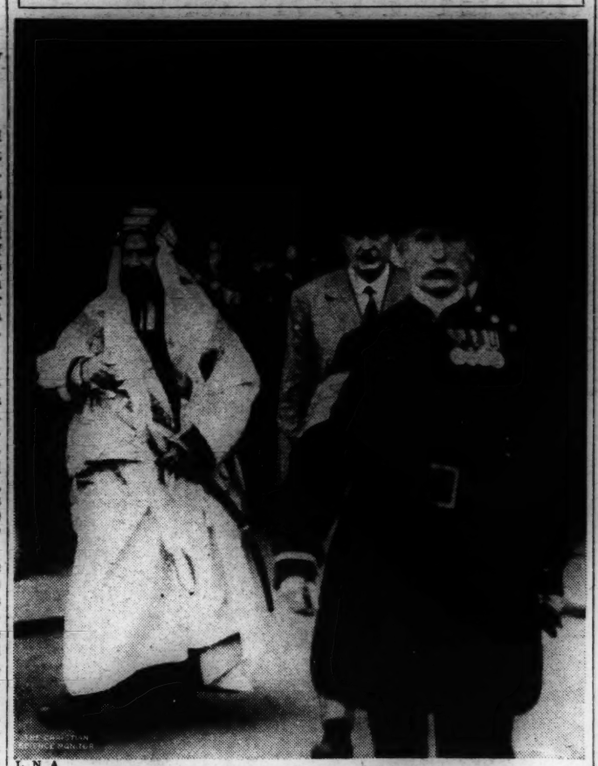
CALGARY, Alta.—The unsettled conditions in Alberta due in part to the numbers of unemployed relief recipients and to the numbers of Albertans who voted in the last provincial election for the Social Credit Party in the expectation of receiving a basic dividend of $25 monthly for each adult citizen which, after ten months, has so far failed to materialize in proving a fertile soil for the activities of Communist agitators.

This industrial unrest, it is reported, is being increased by Communist agitators and organizers who are actively engaged in recruiting members in the government relief camps, in the Lethbridge, Drumheller, Calgary and Crow's Nest Pass districts and also, it is stated, in the sugar beet areas of southern Alberta where some 500 members of the Beet Workers' Union recently "went on strike."

Reporting on this growth of the "Reds" in Alberta the Lethbridge Herald recently stated in its news columns that as part of the program, scores of Communists have secured membership in Social Credit groups all over the province, in addition to securing membership in the various labor organizations in order to further their plans. This publication also carried the report that a member of the Lethbridge Communist Group had stated the Communist Party was concentrating its efforts toward organizing Alberta rather than other parts of the Dominion, owing to the somewhat unusual situation now prevailing in this province.

It is believed that this intensive organization work in Alberta undertaken by the Communist League of Canada is leading toward a march of the unemployed relief recipients to the Parliament Buildings in Edmonton to ask that the Social Credit government redeem its election promise to pay a $25 basic dividend.

East Finds West Glamorous



L. N. A.

Sheikh Hamid ben Isa al Khalifah
Ruler of Bahrein, One of the Largest Islands in the Persian Gulf, Visits the Tower of London on a Trip to England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Out of the storied East, Sheikh Hamid of Bahrein came to London and found that romance depends a great deal on one's point of view. For although Londoners thought his island in the Persian Gulf was one of the most romantic spots imaginable, the potentate from the land of the "Arabian Nights" found London more glamorous than anything told Haroun-al-Raschid. He appeared especially impressed by the "bazaar' aboard the liner Queen Mary, which he inspected at Southampton. The sheikh received the insignia of Knight Commander of the Indian Empire from King Edward VIII.

New Chinese Communist Policy Turns All Effort Against Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Release by Chinese Communists of northwestern Hunan of the Rev. Mr. R. A. Bosshardt, missionary of Kweichow, after 18 months' imprisonment is construed as first concrete indication of a new policy for Communism in China under orders of the Communist Internationale in Moscow.

These orders are understood to have as their major item the concentration of Communist strength against Japan, as the leading "imperialist power" now "oppressing" China; coupled with this, which is regarded as a strong point in appealing for popular Chinese support, is the decision to abandon the policy of kidnaping and holding for ransom missionaries, traders and other foreigners.

Also as a third point it is stressed that the Communists of China are to differentiate between the Japanese and other "imperialists" with the apparent hope that peace may be made with various of the others—perhaps including Chinese "imperialists" of the National Government at Nanking—now at odds with the Red Armies.

Communist Explains Change

Elucidation of the Bosshardt release, together with the reported Communist propaganda against Japan in Shansi Province, has been afforded by an article by Wang Ming, leading Chinese member of the executive committee of the Internationale, in the official English language organ of the Internationale, International Press Correspondence published in London. It is understood that Wang Ming in this article, entitled "Change in All Spheres of Our Work in China," follows the course of decisions reached at the recent Seventh Congress, and that secret orders along the same lines have been sent to the Communists of the interior.

A section headed "In the Sphere of Foreign Policy" reads:

"First of all, there should not be one and the same attitude toward all imperialist powers. The main blow should be directed against Japanese imperialism.

"With regard to the other imperialist powers, the Soviets should not only strive to establish more or less normal relations, but should not exclude the possibility, under certain conditions, of fighting together with them against the common foe.

Japan Is First Foe

"Secondly, the partisan traditions in relation to foreign diplomatic, trading, cultural and religious institutions and persons should be overcome, i. e., a stop should be put to their arrest and holding for ransom. They should be permitted to pursue their occupations under condition that they observe the Soviet laws, do not carry on a counter-revolutionary struggle against the Soviets and on the basis of concluding new agreements between them and the Soviets based on equal rights.

"Thirdly, the Soviets should also seriously carry out a policy of differentiation with regard to the various governments and groups inside China.

"The Soviets should at all times direct the center of the struggle against the chief enemy of the Red Army and the people, first of all against the myrmidons of Japanese imperialism. The Soviets should not only by all means secure friendly relations with all those who really want to fight against Japanese imperialism and its myrmidons, but should establish normal relations with those who for one reason or another are today fighting against the Red Army."

National Revolutionary War

Observers construe this as a reversion on the part of the Chinese Communists to the anti-imperialist focus of the 1925-27 period, with the important new feature that Japan is to be the one target, whereas all imperialists were lumped together previously. Already this has proved an important "selling point" for the Communists in Shansi, where the people have yet to see any Japanese, but where there is strong conviction that their province is next on the Japanese bill of fare.

Wang Ming writes that "since the very beginning of the Manchurian events, the (Communist) Party has advanced, as its basic political slogan, the organization of the national revolutionary war of armed people against Japanese imperialism, in defense of the national independence, the territiorral integrity and the state unity of China, and this slogan has been completely justified in practical."

In general, it appears that the Chinese Communists are out to gain popular following, plus possible international tolerance, plus a much-rumored entente with Nanking against Japan. The popular following may be attracted by a "fight Japan" slogan, the abandonment of outrages against missionaries and others should ease foreign animus, and as for Nanking—well, it is obviously felt that Nanking is perhaps vulnerable in two respects. If the Communists gain popular support, naturally the National Government will feel a pressure to make the peace with what will then become a real "Opposition Party." Similarly if the "fight Japan" slogan seems something to which all Chinese wish to adhere, Nanking may finally have to fall in with the general movement.

Communists Still Strong

The Communists are hard to follow in their policies, movements, and military actions, because they are far inland and hidden behind a veil of government censorship and government claims of repeated victories; but they seem still to be a "going concern" and some missionaries declare that while they have moved about, and on occasion disintegrated, their actions have been much more dictated by their own strategic ideas than by pressure of Central Government or provincial troops.

The Japanese are keenly aware of the presence and potency of the Communists, and they for their part have been striving to win Nanking over to a program of joint action against the Red Armies. Japanese espionage service in China is always good, and it is probable that Japan has for some time been aware of the sharpening of Communist weapons against Japan.

Brisbane-Adelaide Air Race Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Final plans have now been made for the Centenary air race from Brisbane to Adelaide—a distance of 1440 miles. The event will be in two sections—speed and handicap—and already many nominations from South Australia and other states have been mentioned.

There will be at least 15 machines from New South Wales and perhaps nine from Queensland. Nominations will also be received from Victoria and Western Australia. The winner of the handicap race will receive £500, and £250 will be given to the first in the speed contest. Both races will finish the same day, Dec. 18, and altogether eight prizes will be given.

The secretary of the Aero Club, Churchill Smith, says he expects entries from overseas, and these competitors will have to produce a certificate of a standard equal to that required by the Commonwealth authorities. The planes in the speed section would leave Brisbane at 4 a. m. on Dec. 18, and there would be compulsory stops for refueling in Melbourne and Sydney. On Dec. 19, there will be a Centenary aerial pageant at the Parafield airdrome.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

streams that dry up in summer continue to run below the surface. Mr. Cook also favors the building of many small dams to store rain for use in time of drought.

Landon—Voice Comes Home to People

Governor Landon stands before the country in clearer light as man and presidential candidate. His acceptance speech at Topeka of the Republican nomination brought his voice and major policies into the homes of many still waiting to know more about him.

Consciously offering himself as an "average American," he spoke simply. His short speech was salted with criticisms of the New Deal that avoided personalities and rancor.

Return to the "American system" of a minimum of governmental regulation of business is the key of his program in opposition to new-deal policies.

Analysis of Speech, and Text, Stories Beginning on Page 1.

McGuffey—Schoolbooks Exhibited at Centenary

Grammar school textbooks of a century ago, made best sellers by William Holmes McGuffey, share honor with their compiler in a two-day centenary celebration, opening at Oxford, Ohio.

Used in "Little Red Schoolhouses" of the young and expanding nation, the textbooks reached a sale of 122,000,000 volumes before finally going out of print in 1901, the Associated Press reports.

Liquor Smuggling—From U. S. to Canada

Liquor smuggling, not from Canada to the United States as in prohibition days, but the other way around, is charged against the operators of a "mystery airplane" held at Montreal.

More than $1,000,000 worth of liquor has been smuggled across the border in the plane, Canadian police contend.

China's Jobless College Graduates Put Blame on Japan's Manchu Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—A total of 9622 Chinese who have graduated from colleges and universities during the past two years are without employment, according to an estimate by the Central News Agency. This represents slightly more than half the total number of graduates.

Of the total of 18,278 graduates during this period, the Kuo Min Agency says that graduates of law schools numbered 6170, as compared with 2171 who took engineering, 1866 who studied education, 1317 who studied business and 809 who studied agriculture. The reason for the overwhelming preponderance in favor of law is that this is regarded as a path to official position.

Japan Also Blamed

Part of the unemployment is undoubtedly due to the prevailing depression which smote China belatedly but hard. Of at least equal consequence in the view of many, however, is the fact that Japan's Manchuria protectorate has shut out Chinese access to undeveloped country which formerly attracted hundreds of technically trained young men from south of the Great Wall.

In the words of the China Weekly Review, American weekly of Shanghai: "The Japanese have monopolized all of these (Manchurian) jobs, and worse, have driven all of the Chinese technical men out of the territory and filled the positions with graduates of Japanese schools. And to make sure there will be no fresh supplies of Chinese graduates, the Japanese have closed all Chinese higher schools which previously existed in the Manchurian provinces. . . .

Dark Outlook

"If the Japanese are permitted to carry out their program of monpolization of the resources of North China, the future outlook for the college graduates will be further circumscribed. Almost every day there is a report of some cotton mill, or coal mine, or railway concession, or other industrial enterprise passing to Japanese control. . . .

"There will be no place in a Japanese-controlled China for Chinese college or university graduates. Japan will annihilate Chinese industrial development, or at least any portion which might compete with Japan. The remainder Japan will manage herself."

After citing the opinion that Japan intends to make China's hinterland into a purely agrarian market for Japan-made goods, the Review concludes that "Japan's program constitutes an adventure as ambitious as Genghis Khan's scheme to turn all China back into pasture for Mongolian cattle grazing."

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Changes in Schedule

American Border Stations

Massachusetts

Boston-Springfield—Week days, 12:30 p. m.; also 5 p. m. every week day except Wednesdays and Thursdays; Wednesdays, 5:15 p. m.; WBZ-WBZA, 990kc; W1XK (shortwave), 9.57mc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12:30 p. m.; also 5 p. m. every week day except Wednesdays and Thursdays; Wednesdays, 5:15 p. m.; W1XK, 9.57mc.

Alabama Building Reaches Almost Boom Proportions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.,—Residential and commercial building reached almost boom proportions in Alabama during the first six months of 1936, according to reports throughout the state.

Montgomery building permits were high throughout the first half of the year, jumping to a new high record in June when permits totaled $622,735. Although a permit for a new city hall was included in the total, there were 19 permits for new residences.

Birmingham, Tuscaloosa, Dothan, Mobile and other cities reported gains. Deposits in the 148 state banks increased approximately $10,000,000 from June, 1935, to April, 1936.

Press Waited on Johnson

Some of Dr. Samuel Johnson's writing was done with a printer's boy at his elbow waiting to take the finished sheets to the press.

Women Organize Vigorous Drive For Equal Right

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—A "call to arms" is to be issued to the women of the world, but it is not a call to the handling of high explosives. The shot and shell which is to be used is to take the form of a firmer and yet firmer stand in "the cause of equality of citizenship, of democracy, and of world peace."

The organization of the new campaign is in the hands of the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Margaret Corbett Ashby, and it was decided upon during the meeting of the International Board which was held here.

Dutch Women Meet

Eight countries were represented at the board meeting. The delegates decided to issue a manifesto which, calling upon the women of all nations to testify to their desire for equality, democracy and peace, will raise "a powerful testimony of the standpoint of women in the present crisis."

During the deliberations of the International Board, a conference of the younger generation of Dutch women was also in session, and the two bodies coincided in their views. World peace they declared unanimously, is attainable if all women of all countries join forces, because women understand peace and their solidarity in regard to it is unbroken.

Task for Youth

The younger women asked Mrs. Corbett Ashby to address them, and she charged them with the deep responsibility which lies at the feet of the coming generation. If women's work is to be consolidated and extended, she said, young people must understand peace; they must imbibe it with tolerance and with mutual comprehension; they must love all mankind.

It is not sufficient, said Mrs. Corbett Ashby, for young people to say they want peace because it is beautiful. Unless they take the trouble to understand a little about the possible solution of present difficulties they can have but little affect upon world affairs. Not only heart, she said, but head must be devoted to the problem.

Mrs. Corbett Ashby believes that the two great needs of the present time are for democracy and peace. To work for equal pay and equal opportunities between men and women, she told her youthful audience, is to work for the first of these needs. To unite in the effort to turn the world into a single unit is to work for the second. Women, she said, must think rightly and act rightly in the matter.

Sunday Observance Drive Opened By Adelaide Churches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—With Sunday trading, Sunday sport and other similar influences on the increase, the Council of Churches has formed a Lord's Day Observance Society on interdenominational lines.

The step arises directly from a recommendation of this year's Methodist Conference. An Anglican rector, the Rev. J. Bruce Montgomerie, has been appointed president and on the council are representatives of the following churches: Presbyterian, Congregational, Baptist, Church of Christ, Salvation Army, Methodist and various missions. Sir Edward Lucas, formerly South Australian Agent General in London, and Prof. James R. Wilton of the Adelaide University, are also on the council.

The secretary of the society is the Rev. S. Carroll Myers who, in an outspoken statement to the public, says there is an increasing drift away from the restfulness and sanctity of the Sabbath. In this centenary year, he said, there is need to recapture the pioneers' zeal for keeping Sunday sacred.

Instruction will be given to young people and the claims of the day will be kept before the whole community. In rigid opposition to Sunday trading and sport, general Christian support will be sought.

Parley Weighs Problems Of State Job Insurance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CRAWFORD NOTCH, N. H., July 24—Six of the 12 states which have passed unemployment compensation laws are now receiving contributions from the various affected employers, it was revealed today at the unemployment compensation conference being held here in the Crawford House. The District of Columbia also has started collections and already has more than $1,000,000. The states which have already started operation of their acts are Indiana, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New York, Oregon and Wisconsin.

The conference, the third in a series of meetings, is being held for the purpose of pooling information regarding administrative problems, to exchange ideas regarding any revisions which should be made in the laws already passed, and to provide a source of outside information for the various state administrators of unemployment compensation. Of the 10 states having acts approved by the Federal Government only Indiana and Wisconsin are unrepresented.

States Represented

The states whose officials are attending include Alabama, California, Massacnusetts, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New York, Oregon and Rhode Island. The District of Columbia also is represented. Officials of the Federal Department of Labor, the division of labor standards, the Social Security Board, the Federal Re-employment Service and the Bureau of Labor Statistics are also participating.

During the conference Prof. George E. Bigge, chairman of the Rhode Island Unemployment Compensation Commission, predicted that the great drive for state laws on unemployment compensation will get underway in 1937 when all state legislatures except Alabama will be meeting in regular session. As the Federal Social Security Act exacts an excise tax upon all employers of eight or more persons, regardless of whether a state act has been passed or not, it appears that most states will pass state legislation on the subject.

Eligible for Benefits

Under the federal act unless a state adopts unemployment compensation legislation, its workers are eligible for benefits when they are without work. The entire fund contributed by the employers goes to the Federal Government's general fund.

If states do pass laws, as 12 already have, Mr. Bigge explained the employers may take credit for all contributions they make to the states up to 90 per cent. Thus under the usual state act passed the Federal Government gets 10 per cent with which to pay all administrative costs of the federal and state administration of the setup. The other 90 per cent is retained for the state for unemployment benefits.

Other States Pass

Two other states, Utah and South Carolina, have passed acts, but have not yet obtained necessary approval from the Federal Social Security Board. Therefore, they were not eligible to send officials to the conference.

In the reports submitted today it was revealed that New York has approximately $13,000,000 now in its unemployment compensation trust fund. New York collects only from the employers, the employees being free on the tax.

In Oregon the fund has reached $600,000 in the first six months. The District of Columbia has built up a $1,,000,000 pool. New Hampshire's fund now totals approximately $600,000. The various commissioners reported that no litigation is pending against their acts, and added that none was expected, as a result to date the act is free from any constitutionality test, such as has resulted in the scrapping of other of the Roosevelt Administration plans to better theh lot of the workers.

Work on Bowl Starts Again at Los Angeles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Excavation for the projected University Bowl of the University of California at Los Angeles, on which the State Emergency Relief Administration spent $127,315 in labor funds in six months before stopping work on Aug. 27 last year, is being completed by a private contractor for $6990 under a 75-day performance clause.

Modern machinery in the form of a gasoline-powered shovel, tractors and trucks, implements pushed out of the picture when relief labor needs arose, has replaced the hundreds of day laborers who toiled there for relief pay. Mechanized work began on July 5, with actual completion expected within 40 days, well inside the contract limit.

President Robert G. Sproul recently indicated that the 1937 commencement exercises, unlike the previous ceremonies which have taken place in the Hollywood Bowl, might be held in the new Bowl.

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Puzzle Corner Answers

1. Sometimes your prologue contains many words which are repeated in the crypt. These supply hints. Beware!
2. Trot, Toot, Tort, Tart, Tare, Tale, Talk, Walk.
3. No answer required.
4. Nine pigs.
5. V's A's (visas).

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Knit Suits Maintain Popularity for Casual Wear

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

For Nonchalant Effect

Knit Clothes Are Smart and Practical

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

WHY are knit clothes particularly desirable for certain occasions, and what are these occasions?

They are those which exact from frocks and suits hard usage, as is the case with active sports; or a very direct and forthright appearance, such as one expects to see in spectators on the side lines; or evident indifference to atmospheric conditions like that of salt air, which makes many crisp fabrics limp; or resistance to the damaging effects of motor, train or boat travel, which deal harshly with daintiness.

Knit costumes are smart to wear when one has no desire to look like a valentine, a froth of cloud-foam or a glamorous moonbeam. They are the least sentimental of clothes, but they stand valiantly with you when you are trying to protect your appearance against the wilting influences of heat and dampness. They are clothes you can forget after you have put them on carefully in front of a long mirror and convinced yourself that they look right.

Nevertheless, they are not dull, for their character is positive and distinctive. Moreover, they are excellent foils for accessories, such as enlivening belts, amusing buckles and buttons and dramatically designed bags of informal materials. This is a summer that holds details in great respect and it is fun to build up unassuming costumes with startling accents.

A contemporary style trend and one which has been gathering momentum for some time, expresses itself in the styling of fabrics according to the actual character of their yarns and constructions and not in imitation of other yarns and techniques. This tendency makes itself felt in knit clothes by the sharpened differentiation between machine-knits and hand-knits. Each type has advantages to offer and this summer one does not buy the less expensive product in the hope of having it appear like a hand-knit.

Developing Own Style

On the contrary, machine-knits have almost ceased to imitate and are developing their own style, which at present is marked by close textures, an absence of fancy stitches, and many vertically striped fabrics. More attention than ever before is given by retailers to having costumes individually fitted to the customers, and because of this fact and also on account of technical improvements in production, larger women are able to wear becomingly knit fabrics than was formerly the case. Nevertheless, because these materials cling to the body instead of hanging away from it, figures which are not symmetrical are usually more attractively draped in woven goods with stiff, off-hanging textures.

During the warm months popular materials contain little or no wool. Cotton and linen yarns and the synthetics predominate and are developed in bouclé (whose most modish version is lusterless), in chenille, angora, zephyr, string and valcuna.

Two-piece dresses are in the lead. Occasionally a different yarn is employed for skirt and bodice and even a contrasted stitch or color, but as a rule the same fabric is used throughout. Skirts are straight but wide enough for comfort. Blouses, fashioned like jackets, button straight down the front. Sleeves are tight and extend about halfway to the elbows. Square necks are new and approved, but turn-over collars of the shirt type remain classics. A final touch of jauntiness is conveyed by patch pockets which copy the shape of the neckline.

Fancy Stitches

If fancy stitches are used, the same ones generally compose the entire fabric of which a costume is made, whereas during other seasons a variety was often introduced to form yoke and panel effects or for trimmings, and this is still true of hand-knits. In our illustrations, all of which represent machine work, we find that one girl is wearing a bubble pattern in red, blue and yellow; and that another has chosen a leaf design for a three-piece suit; but in neither case has any contrast stitch been introduced, even for collar and cuffs. Vertical stripes characterize the other two frocks, the more rugged of them, of cotton chenille, being uniformly striped throughout with Goya-red; and the other, fashioned of natural-color linen thread, forming a monotone background for burnt-orange accessories. Color there must be, and if the costume is pale the accessories supply it, whereas white accessories are attractively combined with costumes in the prevailing high shades.

Two-piece dresses of the type illustrated can frequently be bought for around $7, and they seldom cost more than $20. They do not need frequent laundering, and as a rule are more amenable to dry cleaning than to tubs, but some fabrics are guaranteed to withstand careful washing. They should not be hung up but laid flat—not only when drying but at all times when not in use. For this reason they make good traveling suits, for they pack well. Like fabrics of almost all kinds, they may be processed with Neva-Wet, so that they can be rained upon without becoming damp or allowing moisture to percolate through them. Golf in the rain and sailing in high seas are increasingly comfortable.

Turning to hand-knit fabrics one finds invention running the same exciting race as of old in pursuit of new stitches. Anny Blatt offers dresses knitted in openwork diagonal lines which may traverse the entire frock or only the skirt. Pleats are knit into skirts and sunray pleating garnishes bodices, while spider-web effects and lacy textures build up an intricate patterning to be marveled at as achievements wrought by hands on those slim cylinders we call knitting needles. But loveliest and most amazing, perhaps, of all Anny Blatt's fabrics this summer are those with delicate flower patterns knit into them and which look actually like prints. The variety and subtlety of her yarns, to which new numbers, produce effects which no one can successfully imitate.

The styling of hand-knit costumes is varied, and has a dressmaker flavor. Very short jackets are nipped in at the waist. Blouses may wear sleeves puffed to the elbow and tight from there to the wrist. Boleros and peplums appear. Many metals and plastics are carved into delicate forms for buttons and ornaments.

New this season is the vogue for combining suede with knit fabrics—both machine- and hand-knit. This material is used for separate garments, such as jackets, but more interestingly as trimming, which takes the form of panels, pipings, cuffs, collars and stripes down the side seams of skirts.

Bradley

Left—Self-Striped Knitted Frock in Natural Linen With New Square Neckline, Worn With Burnt-Orange Accessories and Perforated Beige Suede Oxfords (Below). Left Center—Two-Piece Frock of Natural Color Knitted Linen With Bubble-Knit Dots of Red, Blue and Yellow, Braided Belt and Colored Tufts of Yarn on Hat. Shoes (Below) White Buckskin With Colored Trim. Right Center—Two-Piece Dress Knit in Rough Cotton Chenille and Striped With Goya Red. Shoes, Open Shank Sandal in White Dress Kid With Low Heels. Right—Three-Piece Knitted Ensemble in White, Aqua, Pink or Yellow. Swashbuckler Pumps (Below) May Be Had in White Buckskin, Tan or Blue Calf. All Hats and Accessories by John-Frederics. Frocks From Allen-A Co. Shoes From Stetson.

A Week of Sunny-Day Salads

You Can Go Picnicking at Home With These

Third of Four Articles on Summer Salads

By Irene Krieg Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PICNICKING in the cool spot of the yard or dining on the shady screened porch is fun for everyone. A good way to start the fun is to have a colorful salad waiting at each plate to be served as the first course. This week's salads will fit into the picture beautifully.

Our marketing will include the following items:

lettuce
celery
tomatoes
cucumbers
water cress
crabmeat
grapefruit
oranges
lemons
capers
assorted olives
potatoes
pigs feet
green pepper
strawberries

From this assortment of foods we can make these interesting salads: crabmeat with caper dressing, combination salad with olive dressing, stuffed tomatoes, grapefruit appetizer, cucumber canoes, fruit salad with strawberry dressing, and finally a big bowl of potato salad with pork salad loaf.

Crabmeat With Capers

Shred crabmeat and mix with equal amount of finely diced celery, a dash of salt and small amount of chopped green pepper. Thin mayonnaise with lemon juice and add one tablespoon capers. Toss ingredients lightly until blended, chill thoroughly and serve on lettuce with a wedge of lemon and a sprig of water cress. Salmon or tuna may be substituted for the crabmeat. This will be a pleasing entrée to the Sunday dinner. Whatever remains of the salad mixture should be stored in a covered jar in the coldest spot in the refrigerator to be used in another salad.

Monday's salad will require very little preparation, since the ingredients have been previously washed and chilled, ready for use. Here is a good time to use the coarse, outer leaves of the lettuce by shredding them with the kitchen shears and using them as the base. If the tomatoes are thin skinned, they may be used without peeling, otherwise, they are much improved by peeling. Slice them thin and arrange in a circle around the plate and form inner circles with thinly sliced cucumber. A green pepper ring holds the center position and is filled with olive mayonnaise, which is simply made by adding chopped stuffed olives to the dressing. Celery curls are an attractive accompaniment for this combination salad. They are made by splitting short lengths of celery into narrow strips, starting at the ends and cutting almost to the center, where a strip is allowed to remain to hold the curl. Celery is stored in a pan of water in the refrigerator for a few hours to give the ends time to curl.

On Tuesday, the leftover crabmeat will be utilized. Should it be necessary to increase the amount of salad, add a quantity of diced celery and freshly cooked peas with a tablespoon of diced green pepper. Prepare as many fresh medium-sized tomatoes as there are servings and cut off the tops. Remove most of the pulp, drain, and salt slightly. Fill with crab mixture and top with a sprig of water cress or parsley. Water cress may be substituted for the lettuce base. Garnish with olives.

Wednesday's salad is particularly refreshing, as the first course to a heavy dinner. Carefully pare the grapefruit, removing all white pulp, intersecting tissues and seeds. If canned grapefruit is used, drain well and reserve juice to flavor lemonade or to thin mayonnaise. On a bed of lettuce place three or four sections in a row, round sides upward, and garnish with shoestring pickles which are made by cutting sweet or dill pickles into long thin strips, or cut long, narrow strips of green pepper and place between sections. Serve with French dressing or thinned mayonnaise.

Thursday's salad should be fun to make as a surprise. Select half as many small, crisp cucumbers as there will be servings and halve them lengthwise. Hollow out to within a fourth inch of the skin. Mix cucumber pulp with a small amount of diced tomato from which the seeds have been drained, two tablespoons of chopped green pepper and a generous amount of diced celery, salt and mayonnaise to blend. Paddles may be fashioned for the canoes by whittling the outer pieces of celery into proper shape and fastening one to each side with toothpicks. If sails are desired, quarter and clean a green pepper and scrape away most of the pulp until the smooth green skin remains. Cut into shape of sails and set into place with toothpicks. A large tomato sliced thick and quartered may be used, by placing the points upward in the center of the canoes. Paper sails may be cut from assorted colored napkins. With a name printed on each sail, may they not be used as place cards?

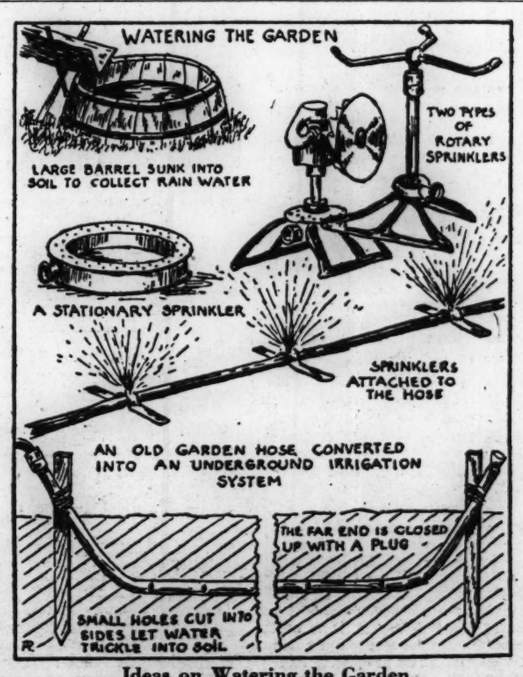
Friday's will be an all-fruit salad with a different dressing. Strawberries appeared at the bottom of the marketing list because this item should be purchased the day they are to be used. Prepare strawberries in the usual manner, reserving a quarter cup, and leave the remainder whole. Combine them with the left-over grapefruit, diced orange and strawberry mayonnaise to blend. To one-fourth cup mayonnaise, add one-fourth cup crushed strawberries, two tablespoons confectioner's sugar, one tablespoon lemon juice and fold into one-fourth cup whipped cream.

With Cold Lunch

Since warm Saturdays seem to call for cold lunches, today's cold plate will start with the favorite potato salad. Sprinkle diced cold potatoes with salt, add diced cucumber, a grating of onion, diced celery and small amount of green pepper cut into bits. Blend with mayonnaise and garnish with capers and hard-cooked eggs.

A tasty cold meat—pork salad loaf—may be made by boiling four pounds of pigs feet in salted water, seasoned with celery leaves, a few cloves, and a dash of pepper until the meat is thoroughly tender which may require about three hours. Remove meat from the broth and when cool enough to handle, remove and discard the bones. Put the meat through a coarse grinder or cut very fine with a sharp knife, return to the broth and add one tablespoon lemon juice or vinegar, more salt, if needed, and pour into mold. Let stand overnight when it may be unmolded and sliced.

Arrange cold platter with the mound of potato salad in the center, slices of salad loaf, quartered tomatoes, alternating around it, with water cress and olives to garnish. A porch picnic can be jolly!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AN OLD GARDEN HOSE CONVERTED INTO AN UNDERGROUND IRRIGATION SYSTEM
THE FAR END IS CLOSED UP WITH A PLUG
SMALL HOLES CUT INTO SIDES LET WATER TRICKLE INTO SOIL

Ideas on Watering the Garden

This is one of many illuminating sketches illustrating a little book, "Another Garden Notebook," by Alfred Putz, and published by Doubleday Doran & Co., Inc., Garden City, N. Y., at $1.50. It is a practical handbook of activities week by week throughout the year, each chapter illustrated with sketches and diagrams. The articles are essentially practical and no words are wasted. The sketch given here illustrates the chapter allotted to the "Second Week in July," which discusses watering the garden. There are articles on raising various plants from seeds, making a compost heap, transplanting, cultivating, caring for house plants, and other useful items.

From an Old Attic

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT HAS recently been my good fortune to ramble around the attic of a house which was built 150 years ago. Firm and substantial stands that house, its outside walls made of thick timbers mortised into the foundations and tied together with great hand-hewn beams at ceilings and roof. The attic floor is made of boards so wide that one wonders where the trees were found which could furnish such planks.

In that attic were haircloth trunks, old chests and wallpaper-covered bandboxes. For the most part, the receptacles were empty, but away over in one corner, under the eaves, I found a box of books. The books in that box were, most of them, just a bit musty, but in fairly good condition, and all of them were readable. There were books of poetry, several with the word "Gems" appearing in the title, two about the language of flowers, one called "The Polite Letter Writer," and several for the farmer and the housewife.

Parenthetically speaking, it seems to me that the elimination of attics is a regrettable omission of modern home architecture. Attics are so handy, and such splendid tests of one's neatness.

I want to tell you about one of these books. It is called "The Ladies Cabinet of Gems," and in it is an article titled "Preparation for Company." The advice is as good today as when it was written in 1854. It is interesting and a bit refreshing to notice the leisurely style of writing. There are long, involved sentences, with the flavor of tranquillity and even slowness about them. Everything that has been said when the article is completed would have been said in one or two concise sentences of modern writing. But perhaps a reading of this advice from an old attic may somewhat calm the sense of hurry and confusion which is, once in a while, occasioned by the arrival of summer guests.

* * *

The italics are as they appear in the article.

PREPARATIONS FOR COMPANY

A hostess who wishes that her friends should enjoy their dinner, and that she also should enjoy it with them, must see that all is ready and at hand *before* her guests arrive. If her servants are well trained, and accustomed to do things regularly *when* there is *no* company, there will be little difficulty when there *is*; and if there is that pleasant understanding between the head and the hands of the household which should always exist, any casual mistake will be easily rectified; and although no hostess should feel unconcerned or indifferent at her own table the duty of seeing that nobody wants anything will be manifestly a pleasant one, whilst the simple cordiality, which delights in good appetites and cheerful countenances, and the domestic order which is evidently, but unostentatiously, the presiding genius of the family, will go far to enhance the flavour of the simplest fare. Who would not prefer one or two plain popular dishes, hot, well cooked, and served with their proper appurtenances, to a number of so-called *made dishes*, unsuitable to the condition of those who offer them, and *tasting strongly of the labour* with which they were concocted and served up, but of *very little else*.

MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Variety in One Blouse

A good way to change the appearance of white summer blouses is to put colored buttons on tape and work buttonholes on both sides of the blouses.

(Miss) E. D. H., California

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*EGG NORGE

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TASTE

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COCOMALT IS IN KEEPING WITH YOUR STANDARDS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

The Home Forum

FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1936
PAGE SEVEN

I Keep Remembering

THE front of the house is in the city. There is the noisy avenue just beyond the lawn, and red-faced apartment buildings across the street, crowding, elbowing. Seldom indeed does silence come, for the city is restless; there are voices, horns, radios, and the slamming of automobile doors. Heels click on the sidewalk, strangers brush against our hedge; over the asphalt flows the heavy tide of motor traffic, ceaseless, night or day.

But the rear of the house, just fifty feet away down the iris-bordered walk, is in a little, country town. Healthy shrubs, whose name I shall someday learn, grow along the back of the house and border the porch; a lilac bush sweeps Aletha's window. We have planted grass in the bare spots, and the First Mate has set out pansy plants in the little triangle where the garage walk turns; there is a long rectangle, too, where Aletha's garden is pushing up in slender javelins of green. I like the back yard; it is quiet there, shut away from the city, from wheels and from bells. The trees in our yard join hands with those in our neighbors' yards, and the shade falls over us deep and cool.

Yet, if we want the sun, it comes there, too; the wooden fence is brown and seamy from the heat of many summers; Corky, in bronze luxuriance, sprawls in mid-yard where the sun comes strongest, and looks in mild wonder at robins balancing in the catalpa tree.

Patsy, my father's English setter, used to do that very thing, in another yard, long ago.

* * *

IT HAD BEEN years since I had touched a lawn mower, but the feel was there still: knowing when to lower the handle for a rough spot; pushing the roller with the toe when the cutters clogged; finishing out each swath with a little extra push, and hearing the blades spin free for a second while the mower swung around. I keep remembering things, living in a house again: the lawns there were in Walnut Grove, immense and venerable; the sound of the mower in early mornings as my father moved about his chores, trimming, pruning, methodical and unhurried as the seasons.

Ground was cheap in Walnut Grove; houses rambled and yards were large. Our own, no more spacious than our neighbors', stretched comfortably past the crab apple trees in front and skirted the vegetable garden; reached broad and level to the foot of the orchard, and sloped and flattened, in graceful cadence, to the edge of the potato patch. It was rather a sporting course for the lawn mower; there were humps and valleys about the roots of the pear tree, where the croquet balls used to go into the rough when we shot for the number three wicket; and close to the house was an abrupt slope that the mower had to negotiate at an awkward angle.

It seemed easy, as my father handled the mower on its even course, following a shrinking rectangle down to the final spot in the center which he wiped away with the final push.

"Let me mow?" I remember asking; and he obligingly stepped aside. Practice, I learned then, was more difficult than observation; the handle came about to my chin. When I had struggled for a time, the man took the mower from me, and laughed. "Time later," he said. "But you can take the sickle and trim up around the edge of the walk."

That, too, I remembered last Saturday when the Mate, in her white frock, came and stood beside me as I rested between swaths.

"Let me mow, Daddy?"

She has never lived in a house before; everything is new to her, and she is eager for experience. But the mower is heavy.

"No," I told her. "You wouldn't like it. But you could take the scissors and trim around the flower bed."

Obediently, she put on her apron and knelt beside the pansies. I continued with the mowing until my rectangle had shrunk to a tiny area in the center, that was smoothed away with a single push.

* * *

THE SPADING FORK hung on a rafter in the shed, and at a certain time in spring my father would get it down and rub the tines with a gunny sack until they shone. Even as a child I knew that this was an event, marking the start of a pleasant season.

I remembered this, the other day, as I filed my own spade to a working edge and turned over the first ground in Aletha's garden.

Here ours is the only vegetable garden in the block, but in Walnut Grove we were surrounded by them; surrounded, too, by gardeners who knew their onions. The beginning of the season marked a general stirring of the populace, subject to minor differences in judging the weather.

"Mrs. Winch," my mother would remark one evening, "is making a garden."

"I know it," my father would respond. "But I think it's too early. Dave Trimmer says it's too early, too—Still, Cornelius Van Lundt always has good success, and I saw him buying a rake today."

It would be perhaps the second evening thereafter that the spading fork came down from its nail in the shed. I liked to watch my father spade. There is a pleasant rhythm: push, stoop, lift, and strike. I used to wonder, as I followed him along the garden row, how he could strike one blow with the flat of his fork and leave the overturned lump so thoroughly pulverized. He was ever deliberate, and paused frequently to rest, and yet the work proceeded in good time.

I wondered, too, what he thought about, in those quiet garden hours. Sometimes he would smile, as his foot went down and the fork sank deep; and sometimes he would stand motionless at the end of a furrow and lean against his fork, while his thoughts, I knew, were like ships upon a distant sea.

* * *

HE FOUND PLEASURE in simple things. A friend, one day, discoursed to him on strawberries; the thought took hold of him at once and he became more silent, even, than usual. He made no promises, announced no plans, but we saw him studying the outlines of the garden, figuring, probably, what he would have to give up.

Some evenings later, after he had prepared the earth, he came home with a box of strawberry plants. I can see him now, in the fragrant darkness of the evening, down on his knees with trowel and water bucket, setting out the plants and firming the earth around them with his hands; pausing, moving on to the next, bending again.

Next morning there was a yellow rectangle in the garden, where he had covered the plants with straw. Not until that moment had I known, or even wondered, why they were called strawberries.

During the later weeks, while the sun shone and the earth was warm, things happened under the straw. Sometimes my father bent and pushed aside the covering, exploring; then he would grin exultantly at me and put the straw back again. But one morning he waved me into the garden and gave me a little, bright red berry; it was warm and sweet and wet with dew.

"Look," he said, and showed me; the vines were prodigal with growing fruit. And, to my mother, who had come into the garden, he said: "Some of these days there'll be a shortcake"—and he motioned with his hands—"as big as that!"

* * *

ALETHA CAME AND offered me a green, frosty glass. "You've been leaning on your spade for ten minutes," she said, "and smiling to yourself. Why?"

It was difficult to come back to the present, and our own small, cindery garden. The spade was almost forgotten in my hands.

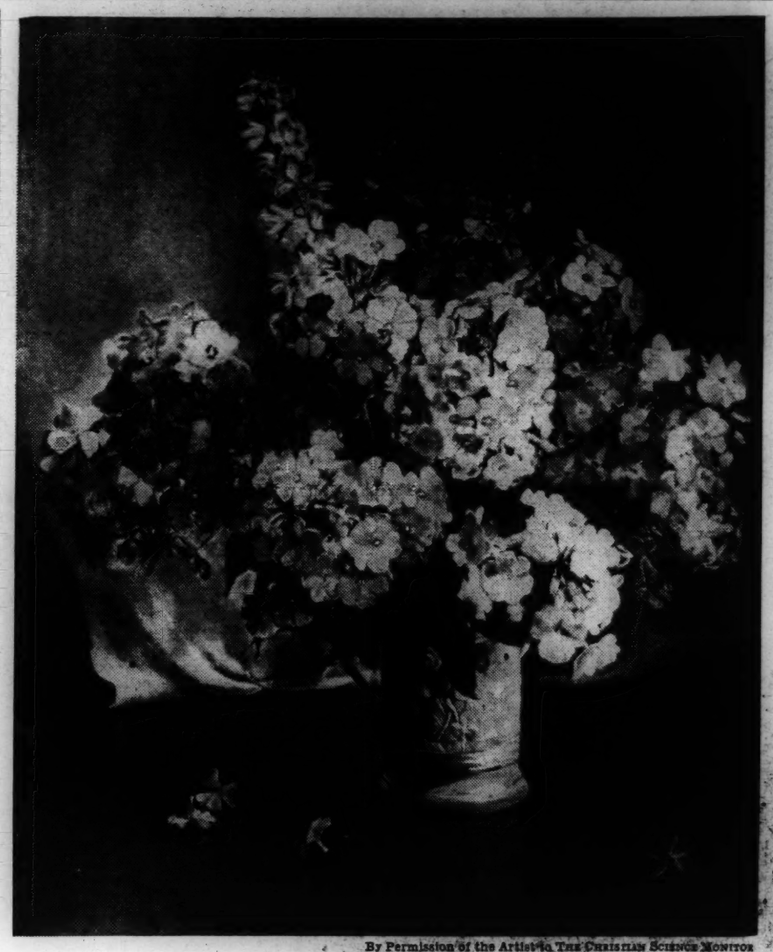
"I was thinking," I answered, "of a blue granite dishpan, rounding full of strawberries."

* * *

THE MATE, COMFORTABLY sprawled on the back steps in the afternoon sun, is watching a bluejay in the green ash tree. I used to do almost that very thing: stretch out on the sloping, cellar door and squint my eyes at turkey buzzards, soaring endlessly in a water-color sky.

I keep remembering things like that. Sometimes, living in a house again, it is hard for me to remember whether I am the boy, or the man. Perhaps the First Mate, idling there in the sun, is seeing pictures that will prove indelible for her, and will come back, sometime, unexpectedly. May they be pleasant!

JOHN F. HAYES



By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHLOX: *An Oil Painting by Margaret E. Wilson*

IT MIGHT be said that phloxes are one of the happiest flower families to be found in the garden. The skillful horticulturists of recent years, by selecting seeds and fertilizing wisely, have so improved and heightened their beauty that they may scarcely be recognized as identical with those old-fashioned pinkish-lilac blossoms which one remembers so familiarly. With their stiffly upright stems, their simple pointed leaves in neat pairs opposite to one another, and their many bright, showy flowers in terminal clusters, the phloxes of today can hold up their heads in proud equality with garden flowers of distinguished origin!

The artist, Mrs. Margaret Wilson, has been alert to their natural gaiety; and has seized upon the artistic possibilities of clustered form and vivid color. But, in spite of its title, we think we can spy, in the background of the picture a few of the finer and more delicate spires of delphinium, fragile and transparently azure, to throw up in cool contrast the crimson and flame, white and scarlet, lilac and rose. The quiet tone, the sun-broken lines of curtain and table, the simple shape of the jug, are in strong and effective contrast to the flamboyant liveliness of the closely packed blossoms. One or two of them, overblown and loosened from the stalks, have fallen upon the polished table, to lie like tiny winged boats upon a mirror-smooth lake. This clever and attractive little picture was exhibited recently in the Paris Salon.

Inconsequence

HERE is a rhyme so brief,
So light to hold in the hand,
It might be a weightless leaf
That blows through the land.—
When every word is read
It scarce can fill the eye
More than a bright pool spread
Under the lidless sky.—
And the little sound it makes
Is less than the sound
Of aspens that the wind shakes,
High over ground.

DAVID MORTON

Felicities at Bemerton

EVEN the casual visitor to Bemerton village, a couple of miles from Salisbury, in Wiltshire, cannot help noticing how perfectly the little church and vicarage express the poetry of George Herbert, who was in charge there from 1630 until 1633.

Many of Herbert's best poems are brief; some, like the lines on "Easter," contain only two verses. The church, too, is small, almost, if not quite, the smallest in England; for it has seats for no more than thirty-eight people. The quaintness of Herbert's conceits is world-famous; his odd little similes and metaphors are among his most endearing qualities. Who but he, by a kind of anticipatory inspiration, would have flung the mantle of poetry over the industrialism of the Midlands, of South Wales, and Durham, in such an unexpected parallel as:

Only a sweet and virtuous soul,
Like seasoned timber, never gives;
But though the whole world turn to coal,
Then chiefly lives?

And the church again is quaint. It is the only one that I have ever seen which contains an address entitled in bold, big, black capital letters, "TO BURGLARS." This notice is posted over the poor box, and reads: "These boxes are opened every day."

* * *

BUT, FROM THE point of view of literary comparison, it is Herbert's house, or rather his garden, that is most interesting. The road to Bemerton from Salisbury is through a noisy suburb. The sidewalk is crowded with shops, garages, cafés, cinemas. All the way the route is impeded by motors, hand carts, vans, and drays. Then, just before the black and white signs which signify the ending of the thirty mile an hour limit, one turns to the left and comes, quite suddenly, upon Herbert's house. From the roadway it appears a small place, and bears this curious inscription:

If thou chance for to find
A new house to thy mind,
And built without thy cost,
Be good to the poor
As God gives thee store,
And then my labor's not lost.

But inside it is like one of those apparently tiny houses in Holywell, Oxford, which turn out, behind their modest façades, to have a positive mass of big rooms and dark, winding passages. The principal glory of Herbert's home, however, is its garden. As one steps into it from the dusty road, the fresh green carpet of the immaculately smooth lawn seems enormous and boundless. It stretches for what appears to be an immense distance to the narrow, beautifully clear river Nadder which forms the boundary of the garden on one side. Swans and cygnets bask in the sunshine flashing on the quiet waters, and from a slender and somewhat fragile bridge over the stream the superb spire of Salisbury cathedral can be seen rising above the trees into the sky. From the busy hum and bustle and turmoil of the streets, one turns almost at a step into an atmosphere of absolute quiet and serenity.

* * *

THIS LITTLE JOURNEY from Salisbury to Bemerton might stand as a not unapt parable of Herbert's life. Herbert was born of an illustrious family. His great-great-grandfather was the brother of the first Lord Pembroke. At Cambridge he had a career of exceeding brilliance, and seemed destined, both by taste and accomplishment, to be an ornament of courts and kings' palaces. In the early years after he had left the university, this seemed to be the role that he would follow. But he had deep searchings of conscience; and, after a bitter inward struggle, he renounced the fascination of the things of the world for the quiet, peaceful life of a country clergyman, filling his days with small kindnesses to the poor and needy. This change in his life and circumstances did not at first come easily to him, and he yearned for the excitements of the great world. But gradually he became as content with the serenity of Bemerton and the service of religion as the visitor today is happy to pass from the crowded and noisy highway into the cheerful calm of his garden; so that, finally, he was able to say, in perfect sincerity:

For my heart's desire
Unto Thine is bent:
I aspire
To a full consent.

H. H.

"As rivers of water"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE who has paused to refresh himself at a rippling mountain stream will recall that its very sound was a delight. Who has not felt joy when beholding a cool river meandering between green banks, overhanging bushes, and fertile fields, watering and refreshing the countryside? Great rivers, penetrating otherwise inaccessible countries, have facilitated commerce; in forests and uncharted lands they have provided waterways by which pioneers have been safely guided to the sea. Rivers have been spoken of in simile and metaphor which have enriched prose and poetry. The Bible includes, among others, the metaphor of "a pure river of water of life, clear as crystal" (Revelation 22:1). Generally in such passages a spiritual rather than a material meaning plainly is intended.

Mary Baker Eddy, a profound student of the Bible, and the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, defines "river," in part, as "channel of thought" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 593). In referring to water she says, "In metaphor, the *dry land* illustrates the absolute formations instituted by Mind, while *water* symbolizes the elements of Mind" (*ibid.*, p. 507). Then steadfast, Godlike thinking, expressing Mind, may well be the "river" to which the Psalmist refers when he says (Psalms 46:4), "There is a river, the streams whereof shall make glad the city of God."

But, some may ask, what gladness will that bring to us? For material sense tells us we are far from "the city of God." Do we not see about us those stricken with disease and death; others fearful, unable to find employment; others fleeing from their homeland, or thrust into war? The answer is that such as these, through right thinking as taught in Christian Science, have been made glad. Thousands bear witness to the fact that Christian Science has healed them of disease, saved them from death, brought relief from unhappiness, worry, and fear, led them to employment, and provided a way out of the wilderness of mortal mind beliefs and experiences. For these thousands has been fulfilled the prophecy of Isaiah (43:19), "I will even make a way in the wilderness, and rivers in the desert." They have proved that Christian Science is a practical and demonstrable religion.

How, then, may we best avail ourselves of this provable and demonstrable religion? Drawing further comparisons to rivers, we find that as the mighty rivers flow to the sea, turning aside only to find the least obstructed course, so thinking that avails the most is steadfast, consistent, purposeful; not intermittent, or objectless. Man, in God's image and likeness, is ever conscious of his oneness with his creator, ever obedient to God's behests. So the true thinker does not allow ease in matter, or mortal beliefs, to muddy the purity of his thought. He is not impeded by obstructions, impressed with the seeming power or reality of evil. He does not fear that God's law will ever cease to operate. He is divinely guided in his course. He does not dash himself in impatience on the rocks of erroneous material beliefs. If they dissolve quickly away at the touch of Truth, he rejoices. If they seem to be more durable, he is not discouraged, but knows that persistent recognition of God's allness will reveal their nothingness, and finally will level even mountains of belief in reality apart from God. Rivers do not lessen as they flow on, but from their many tributaries gather strength. So the spiritual thinker and worker does not dissipate his energy, but from his increasing understanding of Truth gathers strength and assurance.

Christ Jesus is our great Exemplar. His thought, reflecting the divine Mind, brought guidance, refreshment, and healing to all who sought the truth he exemplified, and provided for them a highway in the wilderness. But, as Christian Science reveals, in reality we even now are dwellers in "the city of God." As such we now have all we need, now manifest health, and now possess all good. Christ Jesus understood this great fact, and hence could heal the sick and the sinning—make harmony manifest to human consciousness.

Christian Science teaches us how we, like Christ Jesus, may be "as rivers of water" in a seemingly arid land, thereby fulfilling another prophecy of Isaiah (32:2), "And a man shall be as an hiding place from the wind, and a covert from the tempest; as rivers of water in a dry place, as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

Jak „strumienie rzeki"

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskie j, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

KTO dla ochłody raz się zatrzymał u szemrzącego górskiego strumyka, pamięta, że sam jego dźwięk był mu rozkoszą. A któż nie odczuwał radości na widok chłodnej rzeki, wijącej się wśród zielonych wybrzeży, bogatych w zwieszające się krzewy i żyzne pola, która poi i ożywia okolicę? Wielkie rzeki, docierające do krajów, innym sposobem niedostępnych, ułatwiły handlowe z niemi stosunki, a w lasach i ziemiach na mapie nie pokazanych stały się drogami wodnemi, któremi pionerzy bezpiecznie docierali do morza. O rzekach mówiono w porównaniach i przenośni, co wzbogaciło prozę i poezję. W Biblji znajdujemy i taką przenośnię: „rzekę czystą wody żywota, jasną jako kryształ" (Objawienie 22:1). Zazwyczaj w podobnych Biblijnych ustępach zaznacza się raczej duchowy sens niż materjalny.

Głęboki badacz Biblji tudzież Odkrywczyni i Założycielka Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, Mary Baker Eddy, określa „rzekę" także jako „kanał myśli", (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures—Wiedza a zdrowie z kluczem do Pisma Św. str. 593). Mówiąc o wodzie Mrs. Eddy powiada: „W przenośni suche miejsce ilustruje absolutne formacje, jakie ustanowił Umysł, gdy tymczasem woda symbolizuje pierwiastki Umysłu" (*ibid.*, str. 507). Tedy stałe myślenie Bogapodobne, wyrażające Umysł, może być też rzeką, na którą powołuje się Psalmista, kiedy powiada: „strumienie rzeki jego rozweselają miasto Boże" (Psalm 46:4).

Lecz nasuwa się tu pytanie, jak one mogą nas rozweselić, materjalny bowiem umysł powiada nam, że daleko jesteśmy od miasta Bożego. Czyż nie widzimy dookoła siebie nawiedzonych chorobą i dotkniętych śmiercią, oraz innych pełnych lęku, nie mogących znaleźć pracy, i jeszcze innych uciekających z ziemi ojczystej, czy też uwikłanych w wojnę? Odpowiedzią na to jest, że ich wszystkich może rozweselić prawidłowe myślenie, którego naucza Wiedza Chrześcijańska. Tysiące potwierdzają fakt, że Wiedza Chrześcijańska przywróciła im zdrowie, wybawiła ze śmierci, ulżyła ich nieszczęściu, zgryzocie i obawie, dała im pracę i sposób wyjścia z pustyni wierzeń i doświadczeń umysłu śmiertelnego. Dla tych tysięcy spełniły się słowa Izajasza proroka: „Nadto sposobię na puszczy drogę, a na pustyni rzekę" (Izajasz 43:19); tysiące te dowiodły, że Wiedza Chrześcijańska jest praktyczną i dowodną religją.

Więc jakże można najwięcej skorzystać z tej dowodnej i dającej się demonstrować religji? Porównywając myślenie z potężnemi rzekami znajdujemy, że tak, jak one toczą swe nurty do morza, zbaczając tylko poto, by w swym biegu mieć jak najmniej przeszkód, tak i pełne znaczenia myślenie jest stałe, konsekwentne, celowe a nie dorywcze i nie bezprzedmiotowe. Człowiek jako obraz i podobieństwo Boże, zawsze jest świadomy jedności ze swoim stwórcą, i zawsze jest posłuszny nakazom Bożym. A więc prawdziwy myśliciel nie dopuszcza do tego, by beztroska w materji albo śmiertelne wierzenia zamuliły czystość jego myśli. Nic nie może mu stanąć na przeszkodzie i pozorna siła lub rzeczywistość zła nie wywierają na nim wrażenia. Nie poddaje się on obawie, że prawo Boże kiedykolwiek przestanie działać. W swym biegu bosko on jest prowadzony; nie rozbija się, zniecierpliwiony, o skały błędnych materjalnych wierzeń; a jeśli dotknięcie Prawdy szybko je niweczy, to się raduje; a gdy wierzenia wydają się bardziej trwałemi, to go nie zniechęca, lecz wie on, że wytrwałe wyznawanie wszystkości Boga objawi ich nicość i wreszcie zrówna nawet góry wierzenia w niezależną od Boga rzeczywistość. Rzeki nie maleją w swoim biegu, lecz gromadzą siłę, biorąc ją od swych licznych dopływów, niosących im swe wody. Tak i duchowy myśliciel i duchowy pracownik nie rozprasza swej energji, lecz gromadzi siłę i pewność od swego wzrastającego zrozumienia Prawdy.

Chrystus Jezus jest dla nas wielkim Wzorem. Odzwierciedlając Umysł boski myśl jego przychodziła do wszystkich szukających prawdy, którą on udowodnił; wiodła ich, pokrzepiała, uzdrawiała, a na puszczy wskazywała im drogę. Ale Wiedza Chrześcijańska objawia, że w rzeczywistości i odecnie jesteśmy mieszkańcami miasta Bożego; a będąc nimi już obecnie mamy wszystko, czego potrzebujemy, już obecnie ujawniamy zdrowie i posiadamy wszystko dobre. Wielki ten fakt zrozumiał Chrystus Jezus; przeto mógł uzdrawiać chorych i grzesznych—mógł ludzkiej świadomości ujawnić harmonję.

Wiedza Chrześcijańska naucza, że podobnie do Chrystusa Jezusa możemy być jak „strumienie rzeki" w pozornie suchej ziemi; przeto możemy spełnić drugie proroctwo Izajasza: „Bo mąż on będzie jako zasłona od wiatru i jako zakrycie przed powodzią; jako strumienie wód na miejscu suchem, jako cień skały wielkiej w ziemi upragnionej" (32:2).

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

On Loquacity

I LOOK upon a tedious talker, or what is generally known by the name of a storyteller, to be much more insufferable than even a prolix writer. An author may be tossed out of your hand, and thrown aside when he grows dull and tiresome; but such liberties are so far from being allowed towards your orators in common conversation, that I have known a challenge sent a person for going out of the room in the midst of a dissertation. . . .

What makes this evil the much greater in conversation is, that these humdrum companions seldom endeavor to wind up their narrations into a point of mirth or instruction, which might make some amends for the tediousness of them; but think they have a right to tell anything that has happened within their memory. They look upon matter of fact to be a sufficient foundation for a story, and give us a long account of things, not because they are entertaining or surprising, but because they are true. . . .

I would establish but one general rule to be observed in all conversations, which is this, 'that men should not talk to please themselves, but those that hear them.' This would make them consider, whether what they speak be worth hearing; whether there be either wit or sense in what they are about to say; and, whether it be adapted to the time when, the place where, and the person to whom, it is spoken.—RICHARD STEELE, in "The Tatler."

Glad Afternoon

AND so they went through the warm noontide, and little he cared for the heat that wilted the fat mullein leaves and made the barefoot boy, who passed by, skip gingerly through the burning dust. Little he knew of the locust that suddenly whirred his mills of shrillness in the maple-tree, and sounded so hot, hot, hot; or those others that railed at the country quiet from the dim shade around the brick house; or even the raincrow that sat on the fence and chattered to them in the face of a sunny sky that they should see rain ere the day was done.

After dinner they went out to the veranda and the judge set his chair down on the ground and tilted back in it with his feet on the steps. He liked to sit out from under the porch roof, he said; he wanted to see more of the sky. The others moved their chairs down to join him in the celestial vision. There had blown across the heaven a feathery, thin cloud or two, but save for these, there was nothing but glorious and tender, brilliant blue. It seemed so clear and close one marvelled the little church spire in the distance did not pierce it; yet, at the same time, the eye ascended miles and miles into warm shimmering ether. Far away two buzzards swung slowly at anchor, half-way to the sun.

"O bright, translucent, cerulean hue,
Let my wide wings drift on to you,"

said Harkless, pointing them out to Helen.

"You seem to get a good deal of fun out of this kind of weather," said Lige.

"I expect you don't get such skies as this up in Rowen," said the Judge.

"It's the same Indiana sky, I think," she answered.

"I guess maybe in the city, you don't see as much of it, or think as much about it. Yes, they're the Indiana skies," the old man went on.

". . . Skies as blue
As the eyes of children when they smile at you."

—BOOTH TARKINGTON, in "The Gentleman from Indiana."

Green Summer

THE green summer sings.
The swallow's quick wings
Dart over the meadows;
The thrush in the shadows
Drops notes of delight
Through the woodland cool
Where the freckled frog suns
In the drippling pool.

From marsh and from thicket
The dusty gray cricket
Sends up his shrill whistle;
The bee on the thistle
Says Buzz as he goes
To the wild red roses
And the brushcutter blows
In his beard as he dozes.

CHARLES MALAM

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year .....$9.00 Three months ...$2.25
Six months .....$4.50 One month 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building. Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: 3a Unter den Linden.
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VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31, Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

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AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

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Civic Housing Committee For Toronto Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Representatives of the Local Council of Women and leading clergymen of nearly every denomination in Toronto urged the civic housing committee to appoint at once a town-planning commission as the first step in obtaining adequate housing in Toronto. The delegation expressed the belief that the beginning of town-planning was zoning, which should be permanent and not at the mercy of amending by-laws.

One of the benefits of zoning, said Mrs. J. W. Bundy, head of the women's delegation, is the stabilization of land values, conserving for development the land within the city, thus preventing an irregular, haphazard growth. Toronto, she declared, like many other cities, is a regrettable example of blighted areas, inadequate and deteriorated houses, and a street plan unsuited to our motor car age, as a result of the lack of town-planning

Bad housing makes against the promotion of health, enhances the tendencies to crime, illegitimacy, immorality and delinquency—according to the report of the churchmen. The result of the present provincial-municipal policy of unemployment relief is that persons on relief are forced to live in dwellings which should have been removed years ago.

Assuring co-operation in any steps which might be taken, the report suggested alternatives as a solution to the problem: a back-to-the-land movement; have people move into existing vacant houses, or provide new accommodation for the non-income or low income group. Doubts concerning the first suggestion were expressed, and the committee thought the only solution was the immediate inception of a program of construction to take care of those families now living in houses which should be condemned.

The machinery to handle the problem is available, was the assurance given by Alderman Laidlaw, but he and Mayor McBride warned that the city must have financial assistance.

Toronto Slum Clearance Encouraged by Land Gift

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—As an incentive to a slum clearance program and housing plan for the city of Toronto, the corporation of St. James' Cathedral will convey property with a frontage of 547 feet and 15 acres in extent to any duly authorized body formed for the purpose of providing better houses for low wage earners in the city, it was announced by Dr. H. A. Bruce, Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, on behalf of the cathedral organization. Dr. Bruce was speaking at a civic luncheon for the Lord Mayor of Liverpool and the Lady Mayoress on their recent visit to this city.

In all, over 40 houses could be built on the land, while the city assessment value on the property is over $22,000. The property will be given to the city, said Dr. Bruce, provided the corporation has assurance that a properly authorized body will be appointed to build houses for low wage earners.

The offer made by the Cathedral was an indication that public opinion demands a definite housing plan for the city, in Dr. Bruce's opinion, and he felt that the example might be followed by others and would be an example that would bring results.

Gillette Named for Senate

DES MOINES, Ia., July 23 (AP)—The Iowa Democratic convention today nominated Representative Guy M. Gillette of Cherokee as a candidate for the unexpired term of the late Senator Louis Murphy and adopted a platform recommending continuance of the State's sales and income taxes. The convention chose Mr. Gillette by acclamation shortly after the third ballot started, following the withdrawal of David J. Murphy of Dubuque, brother of the late Senator, and other candidates in the race.

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New Wonders of Research

Prepared by the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Wide World

Up at a Jump and Away on Wing

The autogiro was a curious contraption when it first appeared on the scene of aviation experiments. Even the pilots considered them mechanical monstrosities, a hybrid resulting from a match between a monoplane and a windmill.

Today there's another curious plane that stands in a class by itself. Called the Roto-wing plane, it is able to take off in vertical flight, like the autogiro, without any forward run. After reaching a safe height, the two curved wing vanes are run out and the usual propeller arrangement takes up the work of forward propulsion.

Its inventor is Virgil Kutnar of San Francisco. He is now at work on a larger model of what he calls his "flea-hop" plane. As in the small model, the standard size will have triple lift planes for each rotor.

* * *

Mound Builders' Trail Grows Warmer

Where did the Mound Builders come from, and what became of them? Up to the present time this mysterious American culture has been like a ship sunk without trace in the dark ocean of pre-history.

In bits of "wreckage" washed up on distant shores, however, the Smithsonian Institution has been carefully examining every possible clue. The most recent discovery is a hollow clay human effigy cloaked in a feathered robe, obtained in Louisiana. The fragments uncovered have been fitted together by Frank M. Setzler, curator of anthropology at the Institution, and Mrs. U. B. Evans of Alexandria, La.

It is considered a possible missing link between the prehistoric Caddo Indians and the southern Mound Builder complex uncovered by Mr. Setzler two years ago at Marksville, Louisiana. All of which means that now the prehistoric Caddo peoples can be definitely related to the historic Caddos discovered by Hernando De Soto and Christianized by the early Texas Spaniards.

The greatest of the Mound Builder cultures was the so-called northern Hopewell, its mounds containing beautifully fashioned artifacts of obsidian, mica, copper, bone and clay. Yet no group in history disappeared from the face of the earth so completely without a clue as to what happened. It has been likened to a ship setting sail from the Mexican coast in remote antiquity, sailing along the Gulf to Mississippi, turning northward toward the Great Lakes and finally disappearing completely at the edge of the northern wilderness.

* * *

Gobi Exploration Waits on Politics

Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews, explorer and director of the American Museum of Natural History, has just returned from the Orient, where he observed the political situation in north China and studied the possibilities of a new expedition to the Gobi. Accompanying him was his young wife, the former Wilhelmina Christmas of Chattanooga, Tenn.

Interviewed at their New York residence, once the home of Joseph Pulitzer, Mrs. Andrews said a difference of 20 years between husband and wife means "absolutely nothing" when they have a mutual interest. In this case the tie that binds is a Dinosaur's egg some 95,000,000 years old. Both are extremely interested in the creatures past and present which have made up the fauna of Gobi Desert. "If there should be another expedition there, headed by my husband, I shall surely accompanying him," she said.

But apparently there will be no more north China expeditions for a while. "The area is too upset," declared Dr. Andrews, "and the seething political pot is likely to boil over any minute." Both Soviet Russia and Japan are pouring troops into the region by the thousands, he said, "but I haven't abandoned expedition plans entirely, for Mongolia is the world's richest fossil field and it would take 50 years to exploit it properly." Dr. Andrews sought to lead an expedition there in 1931, but Chinese authorities forbade it on the plea they wanted to work the territory themselves.

Wide World

Dr. and Mrs. Roy C. Andrews

* * *

Plastics Accounted For in 5-Cent Circular

Plastic automobile parts from soy beans, men's "woolen" suits from milk, and cash registers of synthetic resin are a few of the products turned out today by American and foreign manufacturers, concerning which the United States Bureau of Standards has been besieged with requests for information.

To answer such questions, the Bureau has prepared Circular C 411, obtainable for 5 cents at the Government Printing Office. It discusses various organic plastics from the standpoint of the raw materials involved, chemical reactions and various methods of processing. Synthetic resins are divided into separate discussions according to more or less familiar products like bakelite, catalin, beetleware, vinylite, thiokol and duprene. Cellulose plastics considered include celluloid, fiberloid, plastacele and cellophane, while protein plastics discussed include those prepared from milk and soy beans.

* * *

Sea-Water Mining Successfully Pursued

In a cubic mile of sea water off the North Carolina coast this year, there was enough mineral wealth to pay the soldiers' war bonus twice.

The assay which shows this, according to the Associated Press, was an actual analysis of the contents of one square mile of the Atlantic, completed by the Ethyl-Down Company extracting bromine from sea water at Kure Beach, N. C.

In 12 months one square mile, at a depth of 76 feet, carried a potential mineral treasure, as pumped through the bromine plant, estimated at $73,094,600 by the company's experts. There were 13 minerals and chemicals in the list, but only bromine, at about 15,000 pounds a day, was extracted. Had the depth been increased to include a cubic mile, more than $5,000,000,000 worth of minerals would have disclosed their presence. Just to prove these treasures are really there, a small amount of gold was extracted, though processes used were more expensive than the gold was worth.

Bromine is used in all leaded gasolines. So much of it was taken from the Atlantic that about one out of every three gallons of gasoline used in the United States last year contained a little "sea water," though it took several gallons of ocean to supply enough bromine for improving each gallon of motor fuel.

* * *

Dioxide in Tunnel Challenges Engineer

More than 10,000 years ago a pocket of carbon-dioxide gas was formed beneath the earth's surface just north of Los Angeles, the same gas that has been found so valuable for the making of "dry ice."

But Chief Engineer H. A. Van Norman of the City Water and Power Department wishes nature had chosen some other locality to bestow her gifts upon, for he is directing the construction of a tunnel through Mono Craters and has had to suspend operations until pipes to blow fresh air into the tunnel can be installed. The gas is sealed in lava deposits which M. D. Burris, department petrographer, estimates to be about 10,000 years old, the gas having been created by volcanic changes.

Protective Silk

Spiders produce silk not only for webs but to protect their young, their eggs and themselves from wet and cold.

Versatile Grainger

Percy Grainger, the Australian pianist, plays the guitar and the sarrusophone, among many other instruments.

Will Unskilled Or the Skilled Rule Unions?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 24 — "The mechanic who spends ten months making a piece of machinery costing $25,000, with which the sides of automobiles in all their precision are stamped out, doesn't want to be ruled by a man who couldn't pick up a shovel and do it right."

In this blunt exaggerated way, one of the issues underlying the great labor trial set here for Aug. 3 is summed up, from the standpoint of the skilled craftsmen, by a key labor chief.

His position is typical of that of hundreds of thousands of skilled workers in the trade union movement. On the other hand, their view finds contradiction in the prevailing feeling among organized mass production workers, who urge that the interests of the little-trained mass predominate over the concerns of the skilled few.

How Machines Affect Issue

In the debate over the demands of the skilled and the unskilled, and between the craft unions and the industrial unions representing each side, it is being said that the lines between the skilled crafts have become increasingly indistinct—that the advancing use of machinery in the mass production industries has almost wiped out the ancient differences between the trades.

Hence, the comment runs, no real cause for conflict between the craft unions of the skilled, and the industrial unions, merging skilled and unskilled, exists.

Without doubt machinery is cutting into the skilled trades and substituting mechanical processes for historic methods of handiwork. But machinery has not ousted all the artisans.

Point Out Distinctions

Inquiry among the craft unions principally concerned in the impending split in organized labor shows that, in their judgment, a real difference between crafts persists. Distinctions remaining, they hold, are vital to the livelihood of the skilled mechanics involved.

The highly trained experts are anxious lest, if they go into an industrial union merging all into a single group, they will be submerged and neglected. They are disturbed over their outlook for pay and working conditions.

The majority of the objectors appear to be machinists. They are tool and die makers and maintenance men. Their number is calculated to exceed not 10 per cent of the plant population.

Not All Mechanical

Such men make the steel molds, for instance, which are employed to produce articles in great quantity.

"They take the thought of the designer and turn it into iron and steel," comments one of their spokesmen. "They have to know how a bit of machinery will behave when turning at 2000 revolutions a minute, and how it will act when speeded up to 5000 revolutions. They must know the tensile strength of metals and the effects on them of heat and cold. They must make measurements to the 1-100,000th of an inch.

"Their craft is intact. It has not been rendered indefinable from the tasks of the semiskilled by the changing processes of industry. They make up an entirely different class from the mass production workers on the assembly line who are timed to put on a bolt or turn a screw or do some other largely mechanical operation calling for continual repetition.

Tool and Die-Makers

"Tool and die-makers have nothing to do directly with production. They could as well live 1000 miles away, for if blue-prints are given them, their training is to work from the plans, even though located in China.

"Their work is seasonal. When they finish in an automobile plant, they go over into job shops. No matter where they are, in one industry or another, their union cards serve them. If these machinists should be absorbed into an industrial union, work there part of the year, and come out into other industry for the balance, there would be great confusion over union membership.

"Maintenance men constitute another group of skilled machinists. Their work is to repair machines. They may have to take a machine apart and put it together again to make it go. They have to know all kinds of machines in a plant. Their job obviously is greatly specialized, and demands much experience."

Skilled Pattern Makers

Another craft union which holds that its men are doing work so skilled that they should remain distinct in union organization consists of the pattern makers. They have a small but compact organization with a total membership reported at 25,000. They make the wood or metal patterns for the molding of castings in the foundry.

A third and smaller union demanding the maintenance of its identity is the Buffers and Polishers. They have established themselves as a union for some years in Detroit and other auto centers, contrary to the general union experience. These men also do seasonal work and transfer to other industries. One of their officials told the last convention of the American Federation of Labor that they purposed to continue as a trade union, in preference to going into an industrial union.

Considered Concessions

Charters excepting a limited number of the skilled were granted by the A. F. of L. to the automobile and rubber workers. Leaders of craft unions felt they were making concessions. They deemed that if the mass production workers were given 90 per cent of all the employees in an industry, as the A. F. of L. charters envisaged, the big majority could make a success of their union.

However, from the organized workers in these industries, disagreement and rejection has come to the A. F. of L. The strong drift calls for the other 10 per cent of the skilled, so as to make the union 100 per cent. The unskilled say they need the skilled to win, and that the skilled need them.

Landon Sees 'America to Be' As Speech Outlines Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

out of the allotments to the unemployed. We will take them out of the hides of the political exploiters.

Defends Rights of Labor

The right of labor to organize means to me the right of employees to join any type of union they prefer, whether it covers their plant, their craft, or their industry.

We shall join in no plan (for world peace) that would take from us that independence of judgment which has made the United States a power for good in the world.

Shall we continue to delegate more and more power to the Chief Executive or do we desire to preserve the American form of government?

I propose to restore our Government to an efficient as well as a constitutional basis.

Commitments of Policy

These were typical of the salt that savored the speech. They are also key observations on policy. To impartial, long-range observers of politics, Governor Landon's present stand is politically unorthodox in the extreme. It is not the normal position which an opposition party, particularly the Republican Party, would evolve. It is almost too good to be true. But, in the eyes of such observers, the moderate and reasonable stand of Governor Landon is the only approach which could possibly win the November elections for the Republican Party.

The Kansas executive's speech can best be studied by readers for themselves, in an adjoining column. It is a masterpiece of its type. There is not a shred of bombast in its 3500 words. Beginning with disarming modesty, the speech outlines six current problems: Recovery and relief, debts and taxes, farm policy, labor problems, international relations and constitutional government. Each passage was intended to appeal not so much to the special groups involved, except perhaps in the case of relief and farm policy, as to the vast army of Americans who are on the sidelines.

Stand Reveals Courage

Governor Landon in every line of his speech, assumed the role of the every-day American in which he has cast himself. Nowhere is this characteristic more striking than in his discussion of labor problems—in the midst of a vast impending conflict in the steel industry. Governor Landon's words were weighed carefully. He praises the improvements labor has gained through unions, and refers specifically to the closed shop, but with firmness defends the right of employees to refrain from joining a union. The emphasis in this passage was taken by many analysts to be on the employer's side of the fence. It was a declaration for the open shop, they said, a warning to labor union organizers to keep out of factories where unions do not already exist.

This interpretation may well be that taken by organized labor itself. The Republicans have little hope of winning union support away from the New Deal. But to the millions of Americans who stand on the sidelines while the impending labor struggle takes place, the Landon position is appealing. It means that company thugs and union thugs are equally reprehensible, should be equally policed by the Government. Beating up of union organizers is outlawed, but so is throwing creosote over the living-room furniture of humble workers who refuse to join a union.

Points to Party Tradition

The section on international affairs is general, but it has wide implications. The Cleveland platform attempted in its foreign affairs plank to tie the party to isolationism. Governor Landon points out on firm ground that such was not always the tradition of the party, that Republicans were responsible for the Hague conferences, the Washington naval treaty and the Kellogg pact. By implication he says that it is the Cleveland platform which "breaks promises," which goes back on the tried traditions of the party.

Then, however, Governor Landon restricts the scope of American cooperation to involve no limitation on free American judgment, no involvement in war "in the beginning of which we had no part, or that would build a false peace on the foundation of armed camps." The non-involvement sentences alone of this section were applauded by the crowd, and their clapping was quick and spontaneous, thus giving an interesting evidence of sentiment in the midwest area. The final phrase, indicting the peace of Versailles, hints that a Landon administration would not be unsympathetic to treaty revision. In his closing words, too, the Governor calls upon America to "bring to bear the whole of her great spiritual force in a common effort to drive the curse of war from the earth. An America that, for the sake of all mankind as well as ourselves, shall never lose the faith that human freedom is a practical ideal." These high words indicate that world problems are not to be ignored.

Taking the speech as a whole, perhaps four tangible policies stand out most strongly: The decision to "set business free," the pledge to continue relief as long as need continues, the concrete promises of bounties to farmers and the promise "to restore and to maintain a free competitive system."

As for freeing business, in Governor Landon's interpretation it means principally the removal of the uncertainties and fears engendered by the New Deal. It would largely be a "psychological" recovery, set in motion by Republican victory in November. Few economists or observers would deny the likelihood of a mammoth boom in the event of Republican triumph. Whether the credit inflation thus started, on the present enormous base, could be safely controlled is another question. Governor Landon did not mention setting business free by the repeal of any of the Roosevelt regulatory legislation. But the speech's final big point—the restoration of a free competitive system—may not be so easy if business is to be set free. For the formation of big combinations was typical of "free" business in the "twenties." The restoration of a free competitive system, in the view of most economists, may be one of the labors of Hercules bucking against present tendencies. In any case, anti-monopoly laws, strictly enforced, might interfere with the "rights" of holding companies and corporations quite as annoyingly as did some Roosevelt reforms.

Question of Regimentation

In a country "ripe for recovery," with many business ventures just waiting to be launched—as Governor Landon said—a rigid antitrust policy might seem as irksome regimentation as did the regulated economy of NRA. Governor Landon's defense of the small business man was effective and appealing, and he stirred his audience when he said, "The time has come to unshackle initiative and free the spirit of American enterprise. We must be freed from incessant governmental intimidation and hostility."

Yet if present business tendencies are toward combinations and monopoly, as certainly seems to be evident, then the other pledge to prevent monopoly by stiff governmental action seems to lead toward another type of "intimidation and hostility." That is a threatening inconsistency for Governor Landon to think about.

His pledge for relief, and his promise to furnish adequate bounties for the farmer, also point toward a free-spending policy not entirely in consonance with Governor Landon's position as a budget balancer. True, he promises to take the money for relief "out of the hides of the political exploiters." But can he get enough by the tanning process? And who will pay for farm relief? The general taxpayer? Will the budget balance under those circumstances? These are more questions for the future.

Possibility of Protest

Another question mark is raised by the pledge of the family-sized farm, with farm bounties withheld from bigger establishments.

The policy has an attractive ring to it, but could not a mass-production farmer go to the Supreme Court and demand as a citizen the same bounties and privileges that other citizens get? Would it be possible to impose an import tariff protecting shoes made in a small factory but not protecting those made in a big one? And while granting all the advantages of the family-size farm, precisely what is there inherently wrong in big-scale farming?

None of these questions arose last night. Governor Landon gave his speech to the friendliest possible audience, and was himself outwardly one of the coolest men in Topeka. Punctually at 8, after a family dinner, he walked down the State House steps upon an elevated rostrum, stood before 2000 distinguished Republicans from all parts of the country, and faced scores of thousands of prairie staters.

Cream-Colored Suit

The Governor wore a cream-colored summer suit with waistcoat, a dark-blue satin tie, soft white shirt, and an American Legion button was in his lapel. His tanned and hearty cheeks looked even more smoothly shaven than usual—he always looks particularly well scrubbed, except when he's right off the oil leases. His grayish hair retained the slightly tousled look that notably adds to his personable appearance.

Taking his time, Governor Landon waved his hands in all directions, smiled broadly as his mouth dipped down into the dimples at either end. Meantime, the crowd was cheering unrestrainedly—they went on for about 10 minutes before quiet was secured. Then the Governor grew serious, spread out his manuscript and eyed it, his lower lip pouting out over a firm jaw.

His delivery, as a nation at its radio sets must know, was entirely without the bombastic effort at speech-making which marked his Kansas Day speech. His voice was kept down in pitch, and the only faults were an occasional elision in diction, or too little effort to bring out the full meaning of salient sentences. Other sentences, he made perfectly and crisply clear. The effects of his radio lessons are evident.

Speech Was Revised

Governor Landon's friends declare that the speech was more attractive, more liberal, before its last revision on Sunday. Some of the excisions were to cut out surplus words, others were on the side of caution.

The candidate himself expanded one of his phrases significantly at his press conference yesterday. Asked if he would appoint Democrats to his Cabinet, he said, "Read what I say in my speech." His declaration there was, "I shall call to my aid those men best qualified to conduct the public business—and I mean just that." His private explanation broadly hinted that this meant competent Democrats, if such turned up. The Roosevelt precedent of appointing Republicans is fresh.

Governor Landon stands squarely on last night's speech. He has crossed another hurdle: the first was his nomination at Cleveland, Ohio, and it came by acclamation. The speech seems to have been equally successful. Now the campaign and the country.

Negro Housing Project Underway in Jacksonville

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—A $1,000,000 Federal Housing project, designed to provide sanitary living quarters for 239 Negro families of low income, is under way in Jacksonville. Foundations for the buildings, of the group known as Durkeeville, have been completed and work on the superstructures begun. The contract time for the completion of the buildings is 270 days, the cost when completed will be exactly $1,000,000.

Guard's Slayer Executed

RICHMOND, Va., July 24 (AP)—Thomas Cole Hart, who killed a guard and escaped a chain gang in Scott County in 1932, was electrocuted today.

Philatelists Demand Light Markings On Australian Stamps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Strong protests are being made by Australian philatelists at the treatment by post office officials in the cancellation of stamps, particularly what are known as "first day covers." Stamps on many letters they have put through the post for collecting purposes are being almost completely disfigured by heavy date marks or slogans.

A leading official of the South Australian Society, Dr. Arthur Shepherd, has brought the matter directly before the authorities of the General Post Office and the press. Specimens of avoidable obliteration have been sent to them and published.

In view of the fact that an Australian exhibition will be held in Adelaide as an important centenary feature from Oct. 20 to Oct. 23 efforts are being made to have obliterations stopped.

Dr. Shepherd has pointed out that in New Zealand letters are only lightly stamped by postal employees. A small section is marked with the greatest care, leaving nearly all the stamp untouched, and it is hoped that similar methods can be obtained in Australia.

WPA Wages Increased

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Pay of South Carolina WPA workers has been increased in the $19 to $64 a month

Austria Expands Roman Catholics' Hold on Schools

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—The Bundestag, which is the highest legislative body in Austria's corporative state, has just voted more state money for the support of Roman Catholic schools in the province of Burgenland, annexed after the World War.

Despite protests from political and educational bodies, religious schools are to form the chief means of education in this district. There are 341 confessional schools and 24 public ones in this section of Austria.

During the decade and a half of struggle between the Clericals and the Social Democrats, these schools were one of the chief issues.

The latter demanded that the "National Elementary School Law," which for 70 years had insured state control of schools in the rest of Austria, also should be extended to Burgenland.

Even under the present regime, representatives of all Austrian teachers' organizations have just adopted a resolution, at a special meeting, advocating the maintenance and extension of this National Elementary School Law as vital for the supremacy of the State as against the church, and as important for satisfactory educational progress.

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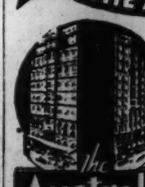

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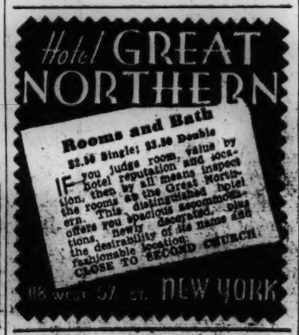
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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Business activity in June continued the advance begun in March, declares the monthly survey of the National Industrial Conference Board, and activity in the first six months of 1936 showed a marked improvement over the corresponding period last year. Substantial increases occurred in all major indexes of production and distribution and in the security markets.

In the automobile industry, says the survey, output during June showed considerably less than the usual seasonal decline from the preceding month. Preliminary reports indicate that production in the United States and Canada totaled approximately 470,000 units, a figure about 26 per cent higher than in June, 1935.

Residential building contracts awarded showed a greater percentage gain over the same period a year ago than most of the other major business indicators. According to the F. W. Dodge Corporation, the total volume of building contracts awarded in 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains during June increased 7.9 per cent over May and 57.5 per cent over June, 1935. This gain is partly attributable to improvement in residential building and to public works projects.

The high rate of activity in the iron and steel industry constitutes one of the most significant factors in improvement noted by the Conference Board. Steel ingot output for the first half of the year was approximately 60 per cent above that for the full year 1932. Sustained demand from the automobile industry and increased orders from the construction and railroad industries account for the major portion of this marked advance.

The machine tool industry has operated at a high rate of production during the first six months of this year. Orders for June are higher than for any month since October, 1929.

Zinc production has advanced sharply since February; the total output for June was 44,947 short tons, the highest figure for any month since May, 1930.

Crude petroleum production rose to a record high level for the industry during the first six months of the year, although stocks are substantially below a year ago. Gasoline stocks are in excess of last year.

Bituminous coal production during the first half of 1936 was about 37 per cent above the corresponding period of 1932.

Electric power production has been advancing steadily since October, 1935, and, during this year, output has reached all-time record high levels.

Nashua Cloth Mills Running at Capacity

Textile mills of the Nashua Manufacturing Company at Nashua, N. H., and Cordova, Ala., are running to full capacity on two shifts, with a good backlog of orders, Robert Amory, president, announces.

J. W. Farley of Herrick, Smith, Donald & Farley, attorneys, was elected chairman of the board of the company at a meeting held at the Boston offices of the company yesterday, succeeding the late Walter C. Baylies. W. H. Cadwell of Nashua, retired agent of the company's Jackson Mills, was elected to the board of directors.

Mr. Amory said that many economies have been put into effect, and, on the present basis of operations, low enough costs are being secured to meet the severely competitive market.

"Borrowings are now $700,000 compared with $2,100,000 on the same date last year," he stated. "This is partly due to low inventories and partly to anticipation of payment on receivables. The present borrowings are lower than ever before at this season.

"Because of the increased volume of sales, the Nashua Sales Company, Inc., of New Hampshire, with offices in the Nashua Mills, Nashua, N. H., has been formed, which will take over the billing and collection of all accounts. The manufacturing company will continue as before to sell its own products."

Union Carbide Net Up Substantially

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation reports a net income in the second quarter of $7,936,660 after provision for income and other taxes, interest and estimated depreciation; this is equal to 89 cents a share.

In the preceding three months, the net income was $7,502,393 or 84 cents each on 8,903,138 shares then outstanding and in the June quarter of 1935 it amounted to $5,332,528, or 60 cents each on 8,903,138 shares.

Net income for the twelve months ended on June 30, after above deductions, was $32,067,145 or $3.56 a share. This compares with $2.42 a share for the corresponding twelve months ended in 1935, and with $3.02 a share for the 1935 calendar year.

Effect of Law to Halt Sweatshop Conditions Is Seen as Uncertain

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Two developments last week call attention to the uncertainties resulting from the passage of the Walsh-Healey Act in June, devised to eliminate sweatshop conditions in firms bidding for government contracts. The act goes into effect on Sept. 28. It applies the "prevailing wage" principle to government contract purchases and is to be administered by the Department of Labor. Like the Robinson-Patman Act, it can apparently be administered very strictly or very broadly.

Last week Secretary Perkins of the Labor Department attempted to dispel some of the uncertainties in the act. She pledged the Department of Labor not to arbitrarily adopt the minimum wage levels once contained in the NRA codes without inquiry and public hearing at which interested persons or firms will have opportuhity to testify. Promising that contract wage requirements will not be set capriciously, the Labor Secretary said that the purpose of the wage provisions is to prevent substandard firms which make a practice of cutting wages below prevailing standards from underbidding more honorable firms. She announced further that until an "appreciable determination" of prevailing minimum wages has been made, contractors would be required to conform only with other provisions of the law.

At the same time the National Association of Manufacturers made available to its members an opinion of its legal department that all goods or materials of the class which may usually be bought in the open market are exempted from the terms of the law. It referred to a section stating "This act shall not apply to purchases of such materials, articles, or equipment as may usually be bought in the open market." This, it is felt, may prove to be a joker which will greatly limit the application of the new law.

A. F. of L. Supports Law

The Walsh-Healey Government Contract Act was passed by Congress on the last day of the recent session with the support of the American Federation of Labor and against the opposition of a number of employer organizations. It applies to any contractor bidding on a government contract of more than $10,000, in respect to all labor employed in "the manufacture or furnishing of the materials, supplies, articles or equipment used in the performance of the contract."

Wages must be those prevailing in the locality, as determined by the Secretary of Labor. Hours are limited to 8 a day, 40 a week; child and prison labor forbidden, also insanitary or unsafe working conditions. Violations mean high fines and loss of the right to government business for three years. The Department of Labor can investigate working conditions and make witnesses testify under oath. The bill excepts purchases of materials "in the open market" and the Secretary of Labor can make exceptions "when justice or public interest will be served thereby."

Highly important of course is the definition of "prevailing wages." Under the present Bacon-Davis Act of 1931, which applies only to construction contracts, the Labor Department has been called on to make around 100 decisions a month on this point. The new Act will probably require many more. Employers fear that the Department of Labor will interpret the phrase to mean the prevailing union wage, even though the proportion of union employees be small or the union wage be merely nominal.

For this reason it is felt likely that there will be a sharp reduction in the number of firms bidding on government contracts, apart from the elimination of the shysters, chiselers, wage-cutters, and shoe-string operators against whom the Act is aimed. Many firms do not do a sufficiently large proportion of their business with the Government to justify the adoption of wage scales which may be determined by an unrealistic definition of "prevailing." Even weightier than this, however, in causing employers to cease bidding on government jobs, is the threat of close supervision of their plants and the possibility that they may be called on to furnish pay roll data and other confidential information, which might be used as material for an organizing campaign by union leaders. The new law has been called a "back-stairs NRA" and exmakes it appear likely that frequent perience under the Blue Eagle codes complaints may be made by unsuccessful bidders that those obtaining contracts are not abiding by wage and hour standards.

Difficulty Over Prices

Another difficulty is that would-be bidders may be unable to formulate price plans far in advance on account of the delay in the definition of "prevailing wage." The waiting period from passage of the act in June until September 28, when it goes into effect, will give the Department of Labor some time to establish minimum wages for industries furnishing supplies to the Government, but this is a more detailed and time-consuming task than appears on the surface.

It is estimated that some 2000 requests will be made to the department this year for the determination of prevailing wages on construction projects under the Bacon-Davis Act alone, and since the Walsh-Healey Act has a far wider application, several times as many rulings will be needed. Another bureau will have to grow and be subdivided. One sub-bureau will have to investigate wage scales on proposed contracts, and another check up complaints after contracts are awarded. Good administration will be time-consuming and expensive while quick and economical administration will be easily evaded.

Loopholes are, of course, the section which exempts purchases "in the open market" and the clause which authorizes exceptions where the conduct of government business would be seriously handicapped. Government departments as well as contractors will naturally try in marginal cases to rout their purchases through these holes in the law.

Fortunately the constitutionality of the act seems clear. Several manufacturers have threatened court suit if administration is arbitrary, but lawyers assert that there are no precedents indicating a constitutional limit on the power of the Government to dictate the terms under which its purchases are manufactured. Hence the law will apparently stand or fall on its own economic or political soundness. Inclusion in the law of the term "prevailing wage" and of specific minima of working hours would probably rule out a charge of unconstitutional delegation of authority by Congress.

Promotes Fair Practices

In reporting the measure to the House early in June, the House Judiciary Committee said: "Passage of this bill will end the present paradoxical and unfair situation in which the Government on the one hand urges employers to maintain and uphold fair labor standards, and on the other hand gives vast orders for supplies and construction to the lowest bidder, often a contractor or manufacturer whose own labor policies offend all decent social standards."

One of the results expected, except where government officials or contractors can squeeze business through the exemptions, is that the Government will be consistently paying higher for its materials and supplies than private business.

It is possible that in many cases some such rearrangement of American business may be made in consequence of the Walsh-Healey Act as is expected to follow the Robinson-Patman Act. Certain firms may concentrate on government business, paying higher wage scales and dropping their other business, while others now occasionally bidding on government jobs may hereafter pass them up.

New York Edison $30,000,000 Issue On Market Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Morgan Stanley & Co. is head of a syndicate offering a New York Edison Company issue of $30,000,000 first-lien and refunding mortgage 3¼ per cent bonds, Series E, due in 1966, at 102 and accrued interest. The bonds will yield 3.14 per cent to the nearest date at which the bonds are callable at par.

Other members of the offering group are Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Blyth & Co., Inc., Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., Lazard Freres & Co., Inc., the First Boston Corporation, Edward B. Smith & Co., Bonbright & Co., Inc., Lehman Brothers, Clark, Dodge & Co., Goldman, Sachs & Co., Hayden, Stone & Co., Kean, Taylor & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., the Lee Higginson Corporation, the Mellon Securities Corporation, Pittsburgh; F. S. Moseley & Co., Schoellktpf, Hutton & Pomeroy, Inc., Buffalo; White, Weld & Co., and Dillon, Read & Co.

Underwriting discounts and commissions will be 2 per cent, according to the prospectus.

The proceeds, amounting to $29,670,500 after $329,500 estimated sales expenses, will be applied, together with $1,829,500 of the company's current cash, to the redemption on Oct. 1, next, at 105 and accrued interest, of $30,000,000 New York Edison first-lien and refunding mortgage 6½ per cent series A bonds, due in 1941.

The only important debt remaining to be refunded, which may be undertaken later in the year, consists of $60,000,000 Consolidated Gas Company of New York 4½ per cent debentures due in 1951.

The new bonds are redeemable at the company's option, in whole or in part, on any interest date upon 30 days' notice, and in whole at any other time upon 60 days' notice, at 107 to and including April 1, 1941; 106 to April 1, 1946; 105 to April 1, 1951; 103½ to April 1, 1956; 102 to April 1, 1961; 101 to April 1, 1963, and thereafter at par.

Carloadings Rise 21 P. C. Above 1935

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported today loadings of revenue freight for the week ending last Saturday totaled 720,402 cars.

This was a decrease of 3922 cars, or 0.5 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 127,730 or 21.6 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 104,362 or 16.9 per cent, compared with two years ago.

Another Midget Plane Is Success in Brazil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A midget airplane constructed in Brazil by a noncommissioned officer of the Brazilian army at a cost of approximately $500 has made several successful flights, according to a report to the United States Commerce Department from the Assistant Commercial Attaché.

The airplane is about two meters (6½ feet) in length with a wing spread of 4 meters (13 feet) and is equipped with a 27-horsepower French motor.

U. S. Steel to Pay Overtime on Basis Of 48-Hour Week

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 24—The entire American steel industry, threatened with a union labor drive of major proportions, was seen in industrial and labor quarters here today as ready to follow the United States Steel Corporation's lead in adopting a uniform plan of overtime compensation for the industry's 500,000 employees.

Payment of time and one half for all work in excess of eight hours a day or 48 hours a week was provided in "Big Steel's" proposal, and executives stressed that should any important manufacturer fail to drop in line with a similar plan, his employees probably would leave him to search for jobs where the benefits were in effect. In the face of a possible shortage of skilled labor, such a situation would be incredible, they said.

Adoption of the overtime pay program, although not represented as such, is regarded here as establishing a basic 48-hour week in connection with the steel industry's compensation for hourly and piecework employees.

Affects 150,000 Employees

Republic Steel Corporation and the Inland Steel Company, together with subsidiaries, already have announced programs for overtime pay on a basis almost identical with that of United States Steel.

The United States Steel Corporation's program is to become effective on August 1, according to an announcement by the company, and will affect nearly 150,000 of the 220,000 employees.

The steel corporation announcement followed a series of conferences with the employees, but the management stressed that the granting of extra pay for overtime had nothing to do with the demands for unionization of the industry by John L. Lewis and his committee for industrial organization.

With the steel industry operating at 70 per cent of capacity, overtime employment is not general at present, but executives stressed that the plan would permit employees to earn far more than their present wages when plant operations approach higher levels of activity.

Employees of the United States Steel last year averaged 33.9 hours of work a week, but this was during a period of extreme depression in the metal industry. Operations have increased substantially since then, with the result that an average of nearly 40 hours is anticipated this year.

Work 40 Hours a Week

Reports issued by the National Industrial Conference Board showed that in May steel employees, on an industry-wide basis, worked 40.5 hours a week. In March, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute, the average number of hours worked by steel employees was 37.2. Comparisons between the United States Steel Corporation and the industry as a whole are not strictly accurate, it was held, since the former has a large percentage of its capacity in heavy products—a phase of the industry where recovery has been delayed.

It was the second time in its history as the dominant organization in the ferrous metal trades that the United States Steel Corporation had adopted a plan for uniform overtime compensation, industry executives recalled, explaining that during the boom days of the World War, when American industrial plants were strained to capacity in filling orders for the Allies, the steel concern put into effect a similar plan. It was retained from October, 1918, to July, 1921.

The Company's Statement

The steel company's statement said:

"After conferences with employee representatives, a uniform arrangement for the payment of overtime, effective Aug. 1, 1936, has been approved by the United States Steel Corporation and its subsidiary companies. The whole question has been under consideration for some time.

"The schedule covers overtime payment for hourly, piecework or tonnage employees.

"The regular schedule of daily and weekly hours is established on a basis not to exceed eight hours a day, or more than six regular turns, without at least a 24-hour intermission, thus providing for one day of rest in seven.

"When employees are requested by the companies to work beyond the above schedule to meet emergencies, the following bases of payment for overtime shall apply:

"Daily overtime. Time and one-half will be paid for time worked in excess of eight hours per day. This provision will only apply when the overtime in any one day exceeds 15 minutes.

"Weekly overtime. Time and one-half will be paid for time worked in excess of the regular six-day or six-turn weekly working schedule, provided the employee has worked six consecutive days or turns."

Investors Syndicate's Position Much Better

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS—Increase of more than 50 per cent in mortgage collections, 27 per cent gain in collections on investment contracts and a 9 per cent rise in new contracts written, while loan grants and surrenders declined 4 per cent, are some of the features of the financial statement of Investors Syndicate for the first half of 1935.

Total resources on June 30 were $80,567,449, an increase of $48,361,111 over Dec. 31, 1929, and cash and marketable securities were $30,433,710, a gain of $28,702,483 over the same period. Capital, surplus and reserves totaled $8,480,318, an increase of $4,463,662 in the same period, during which the company has disbursed $51,336,601 to contract holders.

Commercial Building Highest in 3 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

DUE to the highest total of commercial, industrial and public building awards recorded for any single week in three years, the aggregate of awards for engineering construction this week amounted to $50,992,000, compared with $42,689,000 last week and with $43,780,000, the average week to date this year, says Engineering News-Record.

Drop in Brokers' Loans of $8,000,000 Shown for Week

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP) — Loans on securities to brokers and dealers held by weekly reporting member banks in New York City, were reported by the Federal Reserve Board to have totaled $970,000,000 for the week ended July 23, a decrease of $8,000,000 for the week.

Distribution for the week, with comparisons for the previous week, were:

	This week	Prev. week
In New York City	$897,000,000	$904,000,000
Outside N. Y. City	73,000,000	74,000,000

Reserve Balances Show Rise Of $63,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP) — The weekly condition statement of Federal Reserve banks discloses member bank reserve balances rose $63,000,000 during the week ended July 22, bringing the total to $5,935,000,000.

Excess reserves climbed to $2,990,000,000.

The increase, the statement showed, was occasioned by a retransfer of Government funds from Federal Reserve banks to commercial institutions.

The inward flow of gold continued on an orderly basis, American stocks increasing only $5,000,000 during the period, which brought total stocks to $10,634,000,000.

The condition statement showed the daily average volume of Federal Reserve Bank credit outstanding during the week ended July 22 was $2,478,000,000, the same amount as reported for the preceding week, and an increase of $11,000,000, compared with the corresponding week in 1935.

This is not an Offering Prospectus. The offer of these Bonds is made only by means of the Offering Prospectus. This is published on behalf of only those of the undersigned who are registered dealers in securities in this State.

This issue, though registered, is not approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission, which does not pass on the merits of any registered securities.

$30,000,000

The New York Edison Company, Inc.

First Lien and Refunding Mortgage 3¼% Bonds, Series E

Dated April 1, 1936 — *Due April 1, 1966*

Interest payable April 1 and October 1 in New York City

CITY BANK FARMERS TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK, Trustee

Redeemable, at the option of the Company, in whole or in part on any semi-annual interest date on at least 30 days' published notice, and in whole at any other time upon at least 60 days' published notice, at the following prices with accrued interest: to and including April 1, 1941, at 107%; thereafter to and including April 1, 1946, at 106%; thereafter to and including April 1, 1951, at 105%; thereafter to and including April 1, 1956, at 103½%; thereafter to and including April 1, 1961, at 102%; thereafter to and including April 1, 1963, at 101%; and thereafter at 100%.

Legal investment, in the opinion of counsel for the Principal Underwriter, for Savings Banks in the State of New York.

The following is merely a brief outline of certain information contained in the Offering Prospectus and is subject to the more detailed statements in the Offering Prospectus and the Registration Statement, which also include important information not outlined or indicated herein. The Offering Prospectus, which must be furnished to each purchaser, should be read prior to any purchase of these Bonds.

THE COMPANY *The New York Edison Company, Inc., all of the stock of which, except 2 shares, is owned by Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc., was incorporated in New York on August 1, 1935, as a consolidation of The New York Edison Company and The United Electric Light and Power Company. The Company is engaged in the distribution and sale of direct and alternating current electricity to consumers in Manhattan and that portion of The Bronx lying west of the Bronx River, New York City. The Company also supplies electricity to certain affiliated electric companies of the Consolidated Edison Company of New York System for distribution outside of the territory served by the Company. The energy is in part purchased from others and in part generated at the Company's own plants. The Company's properties include generating stations, substations and a transmission and distribution system. Practically all of the underground transmission and distribution lines are in conduits rented from an affiliated company.*

Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc., has applied to the Public Service Commission of the State of New York for the merger into itself of the Company. If and when such merger is effected, the Series E Bonds and other obligations of the Company will become obligations of the Consolidated Edison Company. The Offering Prospectus contains certain information in regard to that Company including certain data as to its business and capitalization and certain consolidated financial statements.

CAPITALIZATION OF THE COMPANY

	Outstanding as of June 30, 1936
First Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds, 5%, due 1995 of The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York ($15,000,000 originally authorized)	$ 2,188,000.00
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due 1948 of The New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company ($15,000,000 authorized)	15,000,000.00
Purchase Money Gold Four Per Cent. Bonds, due 1949 of The New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company ($21,000,000 originally authorized)	20,888,000.00
First Lien and Refunding Mortgage (Open End Mortgage) Gold Bonds, Series A, 6½%, due 1941 of The New York Edison Company	30,000,000.00
3¼% Bonds, Series D, due 1965 of The New York Edison Company, Inc.	55,000,000.00
Real Estate Mortgages	1,267,511.74
	$124,343,511.74
Common Stock—no par value, stated value $50 per share (5,313,999 shares authorized and outstanding of which 2 shares are reserved against scrip of a predecessor)	$265,699,950.00

**Does not include $55,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds of The United Electric Light and Power Company, and $1,099,000 matured mortgage bonds of predecessors of the Company, pledged to secure funded debt.*

PURPOSE OF ISSUE *The proceeds from the sale of $30,000,000 Series E Bonds will, it is estimated, aggregate $30,000,000 (exclusive of accrued interest) and will be applied to the redemption on October 1, 1936, at 105% and accrued interest, of $30,000,000 Series A Bonds issued under the First Lien and Refunding Mortgage. The balance required for such redemption plus the Company's estimated expenses in connection with the sale of the Series E Bonds, together aggregating approximately $1,829,500 (exclusive of accrued interest on the Bonds to be redeemed), will be obtained from the Company's current cash.*

EARNINGS *The statements as to earnings for 1933, 1934 and 1935 in the Offering Prospectus, subject to the related notes and other important relevant information, indicate that in each of these years the Gross Corporate Income of the Company together with that of its two predecessors available for fixed charges, after deducting provisions for Federal income taxes and for "retirement expense", was more than three times such fixed charges in each of such years. Reference is made to the Offering Prospectus for a summary of unaudited Profit and Loss Statements for the three months' and twelve months' periods ended March 31, 1935 and 1936; for the three months' period of 1936 both Gross and Net Corporate Income show reductions from the figures reported for the corresponding period of 1935. The Offering Prospectus also contains consolidated profit and loss statements of Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.*

SERIES E BONDS *The Series E Bonds will be issued under the First Lien and Refunding Mortgage of The New York Edison Company, assumed by the present Company, as amended and supplemented, and, in the opinion of counsel for the Company, will be secured by a lien on all the distributing systems and franchises and substantially all the real estate, including generating stations, now owned by the Company, subject to the liens, so far as they attach, of mortgages securing outstanding indebtedness of $39,343,511.74. The Mortgage is also, in the opinion of counsel, secured by pledge of $55,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds of The United Electric Light and Power Company, one of the Company's predecessors, and the latter bonds are secured by a first lien on the distributing system and franchises and substantially all the real estate, including generating stations, formerly owned by the United Company as the same existed prior to August 1, 1935.*

Bonds of Series A and D are now secured by the lien of the Mortgage. The Mortgage permits the issuance of additional bonds which also would be secured equally thereby.

Upon retirement of the Series A Bonds or due provision therefor, a Supplemental Indenture dated February 27, 1936 will amend the "after acquired property" clause of the Mortgage so that with respect to property acquired by the Company or a successor after February 29, 1936, such clause will subject to the lien of the Mortgage only electrical transmission or distribution lines or systems (but not generating stations) located in the territory now served by the Company's distribution system.

The Mortgage provides for the release, in certain instances, without notice to bondholders of property covered thereby, including the release for cancellation, upon retirement of the outstanding bonds of The New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, of the above $55,000,000 of United Company bonds.

The Mortgage contains provisions permitting its modification, in any particular, with the approval of the holders of 75% in amount of outstanding bonds, subject to certain limitations.

UNDERWRITING *Subject to certain terms and conditions, Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated has agreed to purchase these Bonds from the Company at 100%, or a total of $30,000,000, plus accrued interest and has arranged for the sub-underwriting of a portion thereof. Such Bonds are to be offered to the public at 102%, or a total of $30,600,000, plus accrued interest. The underwriting discount is 2%, or a total of $600,000.*

Price 102% and Accrued Interest

Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated have agreed to purchase these Bonds when, as and if issued, and accepted by them and subject to the approval of their counsel, Messrs. Davis Polk Wardwell Gardiner & Reed. The validity of the franchises and titles of the Company, and certain other matters, have been passed upon by counsel for the Company. It is expected that delivery of the Bonds in temporary form, exchangeable for definitive Bonds when prepared, will be made at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. on or about July 29, 1936, against payment therefor in New York funds.

Reference is made to the Offering Prospectus, for the terms and conditions of the underwriting and the offering of the Bonds and for a statement regarding sub-underwriting agreements which, among other things, authorize Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated to purchase and sell Bonds, in the open market or otherwise, either for long or short account, for the respective accounts of itself and the sub-underwriters, during the period and within the limits set forth in such agreements.

Further information, particularly financial statements, is contained in the Registration Statement on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and in the Offering Prospectus which must be furnished to each purchaser and is obtainable only from such of the undersigned as are registered dealers in securities in this State.

MORGAN STANLEY & CO. Incorporated

KUHN, LOEB & CO. — BLYTH & CO., Inc.

BROWN HARRIMAN & CO. Incorporated — LAZARD FRÈRES & COMPANY Incorporated

THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION — EDWARD B. SMITH & CO.

BONBRIGHT & COMPANY Incorporated — LEHMAN BROTHERS

CLARK, DODGE & CO.

Dated July 24, 1936

Robert Douglas & Company

Certified Public Accountants

1 Federal Street, Boston

732 Bay State Bldg., Lawrence

RAYMOND D. WILLARD

NORMAN H. S. VINCENT HAROLD T. HOUSTON ETTA M. URQUHART

Seeded Star Defeated at Chestnut Hill — Olympic Swimming Ace Suspended

Di Maggio Leads Yankees Out Of Batting Slump

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Yankees went back into a more normal stride yesterday and tightened their grip on the American League lead. They pounded the Browns for 18 hits and a 15-to-3 victory, ending a losing streak that had reached three games. It was their longest decline of the season.

Outstanding in yesterday's game was the hitting of young Joe Di Maggio, who smashed out a pair of home runs and a single in three official trips to the plate. In Wednesday's contest against the Browns, Joe made two safeties in four trips, giving him five hits in his last seven appearances at bat.

Joe Shows Way

The entire Yankee batting attack went into action when Di Maggio led the way. Joe had been in a slump ever since his disappointing play in the annual all-star game in Boston on July 7, and many of the New York baseball fans thought it might be the turning point in his brief but sensational major-league career.

But Joe's offensive display yesterday, which batted in four Yankee runs, indicates he is back in the stride he maintained during the first half of the race. For many weeks he was among the league's leading batters, and just before covering right field in the all-star classic, his average was around the .354 mark. Only six regulars stood higher on the batting list. A 10-point drop followed the annual interleague affair, however.

That triumph yesterday increased New York's lead to eight full games over the second-place Indians, who were beaten by the Red Sox, 9 to 8. The Tigers advanced to within 1½ games of the Indians by defeating the Athletics, 2 to 0, behind the six-hit pitching of Schoolboy Rowe. The White Sox retained fourth place in the standing by virtue of a 7-to-6 triumph over Washington, in which Vernon Kennedy won from Buck Newsom.

The Pirates, who jump in and out of the first division of the National League almost daily, leaped back into third position yesterday when Cy Blanton, last year's freshman pitching sensation, limited the hard-hitting Phillies to six safeties and one run, the Buccs winning by 10 to 1. The Phillies' only run was a homer by Camilli. Brubaker hit a four-bagger for the Pirates.

Mize Leads Cardinals

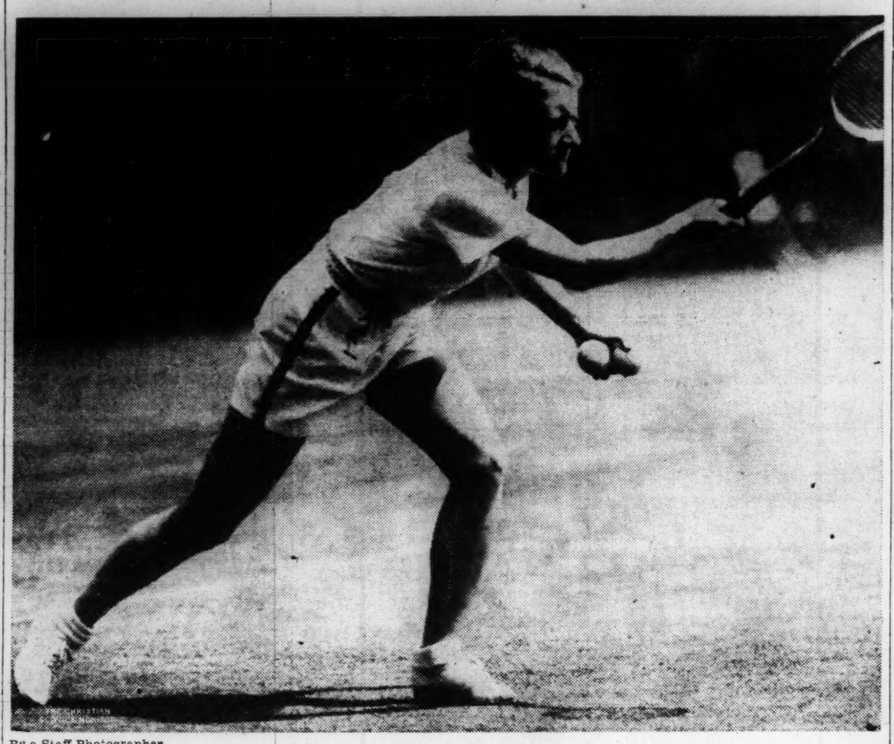
Rookie Johnny Mize, filling in at first base for Jimmy Collins, led the Cardinals to a 4-to-2 victory over the Giants. By winning, the Cards moved to within two games of the race-leading Cubs, who were beaten yesterday by the Brooklyn Dodgers, 6 to 5.

Mize batted in three of the four Cardinal runs, with a double in the first inning and a homer in the third. Roy Parmelee and Dizzy Dean checked the Giants, the former gaining his ninth triumph of the season with the help of some smart relief work by the latter.

The lowly Dodgers, whose only interest in the race is to climb out of the cellar, put across a run in the last half of the ninth inning to edge the Cubs at Ebbets Field, Broklyn. The Cubs staged a four-run rally to tie the score in the first of the eighth.

The veteran Bobby Smith pitched shutout ball at National League Field in Boston, enabling the Bees to score over the Cincinnati Reds, 4 to 0. Smith yielded only five hits. He has won five and lost only one since dropping his coaching duties to aid Bill McKechnie's unsteady hurling corps. Homers by Tony Cuccinello and Jos Coscarart figured in the scoring.

Moved Into Final at Longwood Cricket Club



By a Staff Photographer

Carolyn Roberts of New Rochelle, N. Y.

Unseeded, She Made Her Way Through the Field at Longwood, Defeating the Second-Seeded Favorite, Gracyn Wheeler, in Straight Sets This Morning

Germans Find Olympic Track Hard, Brittle

BERLIN, July 24 (AP)—After working out yesterday for the first time on the Olympic track, Germany's dashmen wagged their heads disapprovingly when they shook its dust off their spikes. They said the track was too hard and brittle.

Work on the rebuilt track has just been completed under the supervision of experts. Uncertainty, however, enshrouds the real quality of the cinder path on which the track and field stars of the world will struggle for Olympic glory Aug. 2-9.

Officials described the track fine, but from sport circles it was learned it still lacks the final touch to condition it for new records.

Moreover it is said to have long waves noticable only to the runners although hardly perceptible to the spectators' eyes.

With the approach of the games, the excitement of welcoming foreign Olympians almost has reached the culmination point for today's ceremonies for the American athletes who will be guided in triumph through the capital to the town hall.

German officials announced that 30,000 carrier pigeons will be released to scatter "messages of peace" to European nations when the tolling of the Olympic bell chimes in with the gun salute inaugurating the 11th Olympic Games Aug. 1.

Fine Holds Third Place

ZANDVOORT, Holland, July 24 (AP)—Reuben Fine of the United States held to third place in the fifth round of the international chess tournament last night. E. D. Bogolubow of Germany and Dr. Max Euwe of Amsterdam were tied for first place.

Miss Roberts Enters Final At Longwood

Topseeded Alice Marble of San Francisco had a difficult time in winning her way to the final round in the Longwood invitation tennis tournament today, while second-seeded Gracyn Wheeler of Santa Monica, Calif., was beaten in straight sets by Carolyn Roberts of New Rochelle, N. Y., an unranked player, 6—3, 8—6, in the other semi-final.

Miss Marble and Miss Roberts meet tomorrow afternoon at Chestnut Hill.

Miss Marble was not far from defeat today as a down-the-court wind raised havoc with stroke production. Her opponent was 19-year-old Dorothy Bundy of Santa Monica. Miss Bundy won the first set at 6—3, dropped the second at 6—0, and led at 4—0 in the deciding set. At that point Miss Marble rallied to win four games to even the score. Miss Bundy won the next game, before Miss Marble settled down to win three straight for the set and match.

Both matches were played behind schedule.

Olympic Arena At Lake Placid Scene Of Winter Sports

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., July 24—Winter sports, including speed and fancy skating, and ice hockey, in the midst of summer may be a bit unusual, but plans for all of these are now in full swing here, with the rink on which the Olympic winter sports were staged four years ago the center of the plans.

The season opens this evening, when the preliminary rounds of the Midsummer Silver Skates Derby begin, with the semifinals next Wednesday, and the finals on Aug. 1. Races ranging from those for boys and girls under 10, to the big senior events at 880 yards and two miles. There will be races for both men and women. Teams from New York, Brooklyn, Albany, Schenectady, Saranac Lake, as well as 15 of the home club skaters, will compete.

In addition to the finals, an ice Gymkhana, with a series of mirth-provoking stunts, as well as fancy skating exhibitions will be held.

Also on Aug. 1, a conference and demonstrations will be held under the auspices of the United States Figure Skating Association, when the four standard ice dances, the tango, fox-trot, 10-step and waltz, will be staged and discussed, followed in the afternoon by competitions in all four. Richard L. Hapgood, secretay of the association, will be in charge, assisted by Maribel Y. Vinson, national champion, and Nettie Prantel.

Following these events, the Fifth Annual Midsummer Figure Skating Carnival, rehearsals for which are already in progress, will be held on the evenings of Aug. 6, 7 and 8, with a cast of 150 skaters, and will include single, pair and group numbers, as well as several ballets, staged on the arena, which will be decorated after the fashion of Ancient Egypt, with the ice stained red, and the ballets supposed to be features of the court of Cleopatra. Gustave Lussi will act as director.

The study of the dances should prove of great value to the skaters, as both Hapgood and Miss Vinson learned much about them at the Winter Olympiad at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, and their demonstrations will do much to bring the United States closer to the European standards. The pageant, as those who saw the similar performances in Madison Square Garden last winter, is one of the finest spectacles which can be seen anywhere in any sport.

Sheppard Works In Department Store

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP)—"Mr. Sheppard, Mr. Sheppard, please!"

Each day on the third floor of one of New York's large department stores this cry rings out above the bustle and Mel Sheppard—"peerless Mel"—the last man ever to win both the 800 and the 1500-meter runs in the Olympic Games, answers the call.

He is 53 now, white-haired, smiling and athletic for his years. When he raced to victory in the 800 (1m. 52.8s.) and 1500 (4m. 3.4s) in 1908 in London, he weighed 141 pounds. Now he weighs 194.

Sheppard wanted to be a policeman when he returned from London but medical authorities turned him down. So he got a job in a store.

He kept running until 1915, and then while running the mile in the New York A. C. games in the old Madison Square Garden the floor caved in. He still carries scars from that accident.

"Peerless Mel"—so named by George Underwood—now has two children, Mel Jr. and Adelaide. Mel Jr. is an electrical engineer in California and won his letter in track at Princeton. "He wasn't a great runner," Mel says, "but he was great at the books, which is more important."

In 1910 Mel broke 10 world records in seven weeks. He stands out today as one of the greatest of all middle-distance runners.

Sheppard resides at Wildwood, N. J., and surf bathing now has supplanted track as his first love.

Chess "Olympics" at Munich

MUNICH, July 24 (AP)—In the absence of the American title defenders, 5000 representatives of 22 nations will participate in the chess "Olympics" beginning Aug. 16. Numerous extra trains will bring chess enthusiasts to Munich, where a reception has been planned by government officials to add luster to the 19-day event.

Petition Asks Mrs. Jarrett Be Reinstated

BERLIN, July 24 (AP) — Dropped from the American Olympic team for violation of training rules, denied reinstatement after a tearful plea for "one more chance," Eleanor Holm Jarrett fought today to be given the right to defend her 100-meter backstroke swimming championship.

The New York girl was dropped from the team last night when the liner Manhattan docked at Hamburg for repeated violation of the rules forbidding drinking and late hours.

After she herself had failed in an appeal to Olympic officials, a petition, signed by 220 athletes, requesting her reinstatement was handed to Avery Brundage, president of the American Olympic Committee.

Brundage said he would give consideration to the petition and any other information which might alter Mrs. Jarrett's case.

The general tendency among coaches, managers and athletes is that they feel she has been punished severely enough now and deserves a chance to show she can come back.

Lawson Robertson, head coach of the track and field team, was the most outspoken as the athletes left to take up their quarters in the Olympic Village. "Mrs. Jarrett is getting a rough deal," he said.

Dr. Graeme Hammond of New York, president-emeritus of the American Olympic Association, interviewed Mrs. Jarrett and thereafter made a personal appeal that her case be reconsidered. Dr. Hammond expressed the belief she now is willing to behave.

The members of the sub-committee, who with Dr. Raycroft conducted the hearing on the train, were Fred Steers of Chicago; Bill Bingham, Harvard University graduate manager of athletics; Maj. Patrick Walsh of New York, and Frederick Rubien, secretary of the American Olympic Committee.

U. S. Athletes Are Welcomed

BERLIN, July 24 (AP) — Acting Mayor Julius Littert, speaking for Berlin officially and in behalf of the entire German populace in the largest reception given any foreign team, extended the city's welcome to the United States Olympic delegation today. The reception was held in the festival hall in the red stone city hall.

"The organization of American sports life is a model for other nations," said Littert.

Turning to Avery Brundage, president of the American Olympic Committee here, Littert continued:

"You achieved long ago what we are only striving for; to make sports a matter for the entire people. It's an honor to contest against you for the Olympic palm."

Brundage returned the compliment, saying:

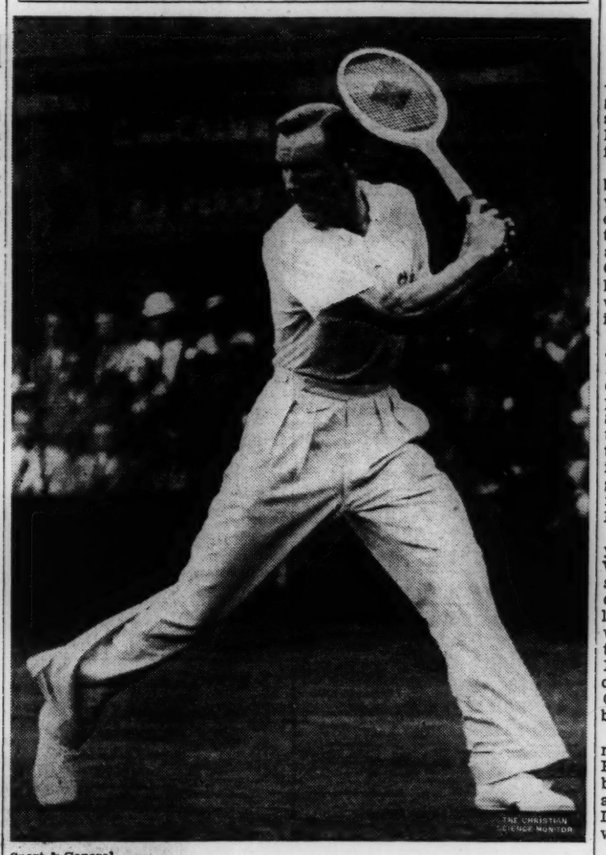
"No nation since ancient Greece captured the Olympic spirit as did the whole German nation."

Brundage was then presented with a special Olympic medal, conferred by the city of Berlin, while all the athletes, officials and committeemen received a handsome book of views of the metropolis.

The various teams then were driven to the Olympic village 13 miles away. Most of the American athletic population of the village was at the gates to watch the Americans enter.

Some 10,000 Berliners sent up cheers when Brundage arrived with Dr. Theodor Lewald, a member of the German Olympic Committee.

Winning for Third Time



Sport & General

Frederick J. Perry Defeating Gottfried Frhr von Cramm in All-England Lawn Tennis Final at Wimbledon

Shade of Boredom Tinges Wimbledon's Men's Singles

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WIMBLEDON—The men's singles lawn tennis championship here worked out so utterly in accordance with known form this year that Fred Perry's third consecutive triumph soon became a foregone conclusion. And one's general recollection of the All-England Club's tournament is tinged with a slight shade of boredom. So many matches looked, after the first two sets, as if only one result were possible. All the contests in the round of the last eight usually exciting, were like that; the semifinals were the same; and so was the final, in which Gottfried Frhr. von Crass of Germany, laboring under a severe physical handicap, could take only those balls that came comfortably to his racket. The score 6—1, 6——1, 6—0, testifies to a pathetic anticlimax to a fortnight's play.

Before the tournament started, the organizers selected eight men whose names were to be kept apart in the draw so that, if the estimate of form were correct, the best octet in the field would arrive together in the fifth round. The estimate was absolutely correct. And the last eight were accordingly the "seeded" players—F. J. Perry and H. W. Austin, of Great Britain; B. M. Grant, Donald Budge and Wilmer Allison, of the United States; Adrian Quist and Jack Crawford, of Australia; and Gottfried von Cramm, Germany.

As these gentlemen dropped only six sets between them en route (Grant 3, Austin 1, Allison 1, von Cramm 1) you can see that, Grant excepted, they plowed their way through the opposition without being seriously hindered. By which time the fire and quality of Perry's 1936 tennis had so impressed all watchers that the only serious question was, who will be the other finalist? And even that was a formal query, since von Cramm clearly had it in him to beat both Crawford and Austin.

A Fierce Game

Perry's game was about as fierce as anything ever seen on the classic center court. He hit the ball as early as possible, well before the top of the bound, and by his instinctively brilliant footwork put every ounce of the power and weight of his strong, lithe body into the stroke. If you watch Perry closely you can fancy you see kinetic energy whizzing up his legs from the tip of his toes, passing through his torso, down his racket arm, and making impact with the ball ahead of the racket-strings. He was too severe overhead to be very bothered in the fifth round by Grant, whose retrieving powers are indefatigable but whose stock of "winners" is small. From such places as those to which Perry directed the ball so hard that it looked like a streak of light, there can, indeed, be no retrieving.

Perry, with his individualistic strokes, owes his pre-eminence in international play largely to physical strength and fitness, exuberant confidence and a keen enjoyment of fighting. Those three characteristics stood out particularly clearly in his semifinal with Donald Budge. Theirs was a rousing battle between a couple of resolute hard hitters, revelers in speed, believers in attack as the best form of defense. The first set went to Budge at 5—7, but the others went the other way at 6—4, 6—3, 6—4.

Duel of Stylists

Austin lost a set against Allison, who was by no means at his best this year, and then in the semifinal he came up against von Cramm, who had beaten a disappointing Crawford in straight sets. The outcome was one of the most delightful exhibitions of base-line driving and stroke play generally that you could wish to see. Both Austin and von Cramm are classicists with exquisite ground shots on either hand. And they were absolutely on the top of their form. Yet, somehow, the result never seemed seriously in doubt, for Austin appeared almost resigned to defeat and seemed concerned more with the art of the play than the result of the match. Inside, he may have been seething with the urge for combat. But externally he seemed to lack intensity and aggression, even during the third set, which he took at 6—2, after losing the first and second at 6—8, 3—6. The score in the fourth was 6—2.

I have known "Bunny" since childhood days and I know he revels in a close fight. But his elegance of striking and reluctance to scramble about after his opponent's "winners," allied to the necessity of his conserving physical energy as much as possible, can create the impression at times that he is not throwing all he has into the fray.

Regrettable

The Perry-von Cramm final was awaited with keen interest, as last year, when they met in the corresponding match. Perry won with some ease. In the French championships on hard courts earlier this season, the German turned the tables. Critics here were unanimous that, at the third encounter, Perry would win. But they paid generous tribute to von Cramm's improvement and gave it as their opinion that his ease of stroke, imperturbability, severe service, clever court craft and capacity to seize opportunities would give "Fighting Fred" plenty to think about. They could not foresee, of course, that the final would be a disappointing spectacle, a contest between one man rendered immobile by mishap and another regretfully doing his best to finish off matters quickly for the benefit of them both.

For men knocked out in the first two rounds of the Wimbledon championship, here is a "consolation" tournament for the All-England Plate, which provided this year a victory for America through the agency of D. N. Jones, one of the hardest servers in the game today. His opponent in the final was a well-known Scottish player, I. G. Collins, formerly a doubles player on the British Davis Cup team. The efficacy of Jones's "cannon balls" is clearly reflected in the score, 6—0, 6—2.

Adrian Quist to Play Against Great Britain

LONDON, July 24 (AP)—Adrian Quist, Australian tennis champion, who was injured last week, will return to the wars in the Davis Cup challenge round against Great Britain, starting tomorrow, the draw for the series revealed today. The opening singles match will pit H. W. (Bunny) Austin of England against Jack Crawford and Quist against Fred Perry, ace of the cup-holding team.

In doubles on Monday, Crawford and Quist will face G. P. Hughes and C. R. D. Tuckey. The final singles matches Tuesday will find tomorrow's pairings reversed.

Miss Canada II Starts for Race

GRAVENHURST, Ont., July 24 (AP)—Minus a supercharger, Harold Wilson's Gold Cup challenger, Miss Canada II, left here last night on its 500-mile trip to Lake George, N. Y., scene of Saturday's speedboat classic. The boat had no real trial in Canada because of difficulties with the supercharger. A complete new supercharger will be flown to Lake George from the factory in Butler, Penna., and it is hoped the installation can be made in time to allow a test before the race.

Freddie Wood Shoots a 67

VANCOUVER, July 24 (AP)—Freddie Wood, blond youngster from Vancouver's municipal links, shot a 67 yesterday to take the lead in the opening round of the jubilee $5000 open golf tournament from a strong field, which included a number of star professionals from the United States.

American League

Results July 23

New York 15, St. Louis 3
Detroit 2, Philadelphia 0.
Chicago 7, Washington 6.
Boston 9, Cleveland 8

National League

Results July 23

St. Louis 4, New York 2.
Brooklyn 6, Chicago 5.
Pittsburgh 10, Philadelphia 1.
Boston 4, Cincinnati 0.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

The Next Amateur Championship

IT WILL not be long now before the amateur golfers of the United States assemble in 32 districts for the purpose of qualifying for the national championship tournament which will be played on the links of the Garden City Golf Club. These famous links have already been the scene of three national amateur championships. In 1900, the first time the amateur was played there, that famous veteran, who became the first American ever to win the British amateur—Walter J. Travis—won his second straight United States amateur championship on his home course. In 1908, Jerome D. Travers won the title there for the second straight time, and in 1913 Travers again won the title there for his fourth and final championship. It is interesting to note that each time the championship has been played for on these links, the winner of the previous year has succeeded himself; but such will not be the case this year, as W. Lawson Little Jr., holder of the title during the past two years, has turned professional.

© Underwood

Jerome D. Travers

Some Fortunate Ones

As has been the case ever since these qualifying tests were introduced, there are some fortunate golfers who will be permitted to enter the championship proper without qualifying. Among these will be all of the former titleholders who are still eligible for the tournament, the present British titleholder, Hector Thomson, and the members of the British Walker Cup team. As the field will be limited to 200 players, there will be only about 180 places open to those who will be called upon to show cause why they should be admitted to the championship proper. That means there is going to be one of the greatest scrambles ever to win the right to try to succeed Little to the American golfing throne. And picking the winner at this time is the most difficult task in the whole sporting world.

New Districts Are Named

In order to meet the ever-increasing demand for chances to qualify, the United States Golf Association has increased the number of qualifying centers by three, as there were 29 last year. It is expected that the number of entrants, which was 945 in 1935, may go well over the 1000 mark this coming month. All of these qualifying tests will be held Aug. 25 with the exception of the two which have been awarded to California, and they have been moved up to Aug. 11 so that they will not conflict with the California state amateur championship.

Must Use Entry Blanks

Another innovation is being tried this year, and that is the requiring of entry blanks. These blanks must be filled out in full and certified to by an officer of the club to which the contestant belongs. As usual, the entrant must have a club handicap of four strokes or less, and must be a member of a club which holds membership in good standing in the U. S. G. A. In past years this system of qualifying has worked out very well, and it is expected that few of the golfers who are rated as championship possibilities will fail to qualify next month. And when it comes to the championship proper, it looks very much as if it would be a great battle, with any one of at least ten players a potential winner.

Fame vs. Obscurity In Public Links Golf Semifinals

FARMINGDALE, N. Y., July 24 (AP)—Fame and obscurity clashed for golfing glory over the rolling hills and tree-lined fairways of Bethpage Park today in the semifinal struggles for the national public links title.

Facing each other in the upper bracket of the poor man's golf show were Walter Greiner, an 18-year-old business college student of Baltimore, who never won a tournament, and steady-playing, sharpshooting Claude Rippy, Washington (D. C.) haberdashery salesman, who has won plenty of free-course fame during his short career.

In the lower bracket also were strange contrasts. One was Movie Extra Patrick Abbott from Pasadena, Calif., who dazzled an all-star pro field last winter to capture the Southern California Open. Opposed to him was another stranger to national tournament golf—smooth-going Bruno Pardee, who shoots a fine game of golf when he isn't selling insurance policies to the folks of New Haven, Conn.

Greiner entered the quarterfinal yesterday with a 1-up victory over Vash Hromyak, Sharon (Penna.) steel worker. In the afternoon, he didn't budge from par as he shellacked Harry Umbinetti, Seattle steel worker, 7 and 5. Pardee just lasted to beat Mike Stefanchik, of Gary, Ind., 1 up and then returned to down Paul Sleppy, Long Beach (Calif.) clerk, 3 and 1, winning on the back eight with one-over-par golf.

Rippy had a scare in his first match, falling 1 down to young Kammy Lau of Honolulu and then beating him with beautiful golf, 2 and 1. His quarterfinal foe, John Lucas of Sharon, Penna., fell an easy victim, 4 and 2.

Rippy's golf over the week has been the finest of the field. He has been but 7 over par for 97 holes. He co-shared the medal with Radio Policeman Jim Molinari of San Francisco with a qualifying total of 145. They will not play off for the medal, both getting one, because of Rippy's longevity in the tournament.

Abbott beat Don Soccoli, New Britain, Conn., 5 and 4, in the morning, and had to stage a movie finish to whip Don Erickson, Los Angeles newsie. Abbott holed a pitch shot on the 15th to go 1 up and canned a 16-foot putt on the final green to end it with a 2-up victory.

Revolta Wins at Waterloo

WATERLOO, Iowa, July 24 (AP)—Johnny Revolta, Evanston professional and national P. G. A. champion, earned a clear title to the Waterloo open golf championship here yesterday afternoon, when he toured the Sunnyside Country Club in 67, three under par, to best Fred Haas Jr., brilliant New Orleans amateur, who carded a 71 in the 18-hole playoff.

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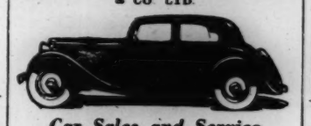

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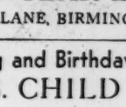

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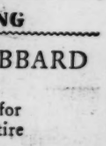

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**MALVERN

KNOWLEDGE is proud that he has learned so much; Wisdom is humble that he knows no more.—COWPER.

Daily Features

A CHILDLIKE mind, in its simplicity, practices that science of good to which the wise may be blind.—SCHILLER.

Nature Notes

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Children's Corner

Suzette Sees a Dear Little Bird

IT WAS somewhere between 1 and 2 o'clock in the playroom, and Suzette Jones was asleep standing on her head. She had been left that way when the children went to supper, and had presently gone comfortably to sleep, for it made no difference to Suzette whether she was upside down or rightside up.

Probably it was the moon that woke Suzette up. It was a large round moon which had been moving through the sky until it came to a place where it looked into the playroom through the window and made the room almost as light as it had been at sunset when Suzette had gone to sleep. Not that Suzette needed the light, for she could see at night just about as well as she could by day.

But the bright moon made a difference. It woke Suzette up, and there she stood on her worsted head, pleasantly thinking things over, with her worsted feet resting comfortably against the bookcase. If she stood

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"That isn't a bird," said Rosabel

that way all night she knew that Josephine the maid would come in before breakfast to tidy up the playroom, and then Josephine would pick her up by one leg and put her rightside up on the toy shelf.

At that time of night it was very quiet in the playroom, but presently Suzette heard a faint singing noise, something like z-z-z-z-z-z-z-z-z-z, going here and there. It was different from any noise Suzette could remember, and she looked about quite a while before she could see what made it. But then it got so loud she knew it must be quite near, and she saw what it was.

"What a dear little bird!" exclaimed Suzette. "I must wake up Rosabel and Annabel so they may see it."

Suzette kicked her heels against the wall and made herself fall over. Then she picked herself up and went to find Rosabel Robinson and Annabel Smith.

Rosabel Robinson, who had a wax head and eyes that opened and closed and clothes that came off and went on, was asleep in her bed in the doll house, and Annabel Smith, who was made of rubber and had a whistle in the back of her head, was asleep standing up and leaning against a leg of the table. Suzette found Annabel first. She poked Annabel and made her whistle.

"Wake up, Annabel," cried Suzette. "Oh, I've just seen such a dear little bird!"

"Where?" said Annabel Smith.

"Flying about the playroom," said Suzette. "Come, Annabel. We must wake up Rosabel."

"She's in bed in the doll house," said Annabel. "I don't think anybody has taken her out since Josephine put her there this morning."

"We must wake her up to see the dear little bird," said Suzette. "Come on, Annabel."

When they found her sweetly asleep in her bed, Annabel and Suzette squeezed Rosabel in the right place and she said, "Marmar. Marmar." Then she woke up and sat up in bed.

"I've just seen such a dear little bird, Rosabel!" said Suzette. "Flying about and singing such a sweet little song! If we listen we'll hear it."

So Suzette, Annabel, and Rosabel all listened as hard as they could, and in about a minute they heard it —Z-z-z-z-z-z-z-z.

"That isn't a bird, Suzette Jones," said Rosabel Robinson. "It's an insect."

"Perhaps you never heard one before, Suzette," said Annabel Jones, "but it's what they call a 'mosquito.'"

Peace

IF AS men and nations we act on the belief that love really casts out fear (and nothing but the love of God can do that), we shall achieve peace, which is not the absence of war, but the fruit of love and justice working in adventurous co-operation.—*Basil Mathews.*

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

AMELROSE HIGHLANDS, Mass., reader apparently has been reading the bits of cryptogram-solving instruction that have appeared recently in this column. Messages in every-day language are almost certain to contain some short words or affixes, which can be identified by means of the letters which they have in common to one another. For instance, short words beginning with the same pair of letters are commonly *the, then, this, that, their, these,* etc. If the groups D, DE, and DEF should occur in a cryptogram, they would make good material for *a, an* and *and* or *any*; or for *I, it,* and *its,* etc. Some of the numerous other combinations of words that may be guessed in the same way include *on, no, not,* and *into; of, for from, more, over; is, his, its, it;* and so on. With these aids it should not be difficult to solve the following crypt:

MEDSQKDSM BEAN ONERETAS

PELQUKLM DULB VENIM VCKPC

UNS NSOSUQSI KL QCS PNBOQ.

QCSMS MAOORB CKLQM.

FSVUNS!

2. Letter Changing

IF YOU start at a TROT you should be able to win this in a WALK, even though you may have to slow down a bit to do it in less than 7 moves. Changing only one letter at a time, and forming an acceptable word each time, try changing TROT to WALK in 7 moves.

3. Tongue Twister

A TONGUE twister was submitted by a Palo Alto, Calif., reader, who stated that the grandfather of the family, who had come to the United States from Germany, had experienced difficulty with his "th" sounds. In desperation, his first schoolteacher gave him this to practice upon:

"Theophilus Thistle, the successful thistle sifter, in sifting a sieveful of unsifted thistles, thrust three thousand thistles through the thick of his thumb. If Theophilus Thistle, the successful thistle sifter, in sifting a sieveful of unsifted thistles, thrust three thousand thistles through the thick of his thumb, see that thou, in sifting a sieveful of unsifted thistles, thrust not three thousand thistles through the thick of thy thumb."

4. How Many Pigs?

A FARMER was asked: "How many pigs have you?" He replied, "If I had as many pigs, half as many more, and one and one-half pigs more, I would have two dozen." How many pigs did he have?

5. Phonetic Rebus

IF YOU are planning a vacation trip abroad, you should study today's rebus which represents, phonetically, a 5-letter word. The lines below give a clue:

VV AA

No matter how you hemmed and hawed,
Sans . . . . . , you'd never get abroad.

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

Daily Anecdote

A Great Advantage

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

SIMON CAMERON, a colonial statesman, was once asked why his son, who was both clever and popular and who had entered politics with all the family prestige and influence, had not succeeded as well as he had.

"Don is a fine fellow," he replied, "and will do well; but I started life with a big advantage over him."

"What was that?" he was asked.

"Poverty," he replied.

Some Smiles From the Album of the Monitor Camera Club

B. C. Taylor, Pulaski, Va.

Miss S. M. English, Malden, Mass.

M. J. Lewis, Downers Grove, Ill.

Mrs. W. L. Dillman, Bloomington, Ind.

R. A. Haberstroh, Penn's Grove, N. Y.

Mrs. L. Redfield, Oklahoma City

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Teaching Social Poise

A CHARMING older woman, who had social position and a great deal of social experience, found that her former substantial income had been decreased to the point where she had to earn some extra money.

She realized that there were in her city many brides, business girls, or young girls who had graduated from high school and who were planning to enter college, who would like to have some training in social poise. She therefore organized classes, giving teas and dinners at her home. The public received a thorough training in hospitality and in the gracious way of receiving guests. They also learned how to budget, how to manage a household, and how to give "servantless" dinners.—K. Y. S., Madison, Wis.

What They Say

Prison Problem

"If we can't contrive some way of keeping prisoners busy and still not unduly or unfairly competing with free labor outside, we might just as well give up attempting to solve the prison problem."—*Sanford Bates.*

No Difference

"Politics in America have always been confusing, and often it might be said: Scratch a Democrat and you'll find a Republican."—*Francis Brown.*

Worthy

"Labor believes in a truth enunciated more than 1900 years ago and as old as the world: 'The laborer is worthy of his hire.'"—*John L. Lewis.*

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Keep Smiling

"We don't merely grow old through maturity but through our dispositions."—*David Seabury.*

"Judge Not"

"We are all inclined to judge ourselves by our ideals; others by their acts."—*Harold Nicholson.*

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Opposites

THE game of Opposites is not only amusing, but it helps us to be more alert to antonymns we should all know.

The players form two lines facing each other. The head of one line says such a word as "sorrow"; and the one in the opposite line facing him says a word meaning the opposite—"joy." The next player in the first line then says "doubt," perhaps; and the one opposite quickly says "faith"—continuing all along the line.

If any player fails, he must sit down. Continue the game until only one is left standing.—Neva C., Des Moines.

Odds and Ends

Britons and Gas

The Air Raid Precautions Department of the British Home Office, organized about a year ago, has been issuing information to inhabitants and prescribing precautions against gas attacks. The department recommends that every householder have a refuge room which may be readily sealed against gas attacks.

Sensitive

Perhaps the most sensitive weight scale in existence is one announced by natural scientists at the University of Chicago. This new type "mass spectrograph" is capable of detecting differences of weight of as little as 4-1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 (4 octillionths) of a gram.

The First

The Handel and Haydn Society, established in Boston in 1815, was the first oratorio society in the United States.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"Didn't you use to . . . ?" (I. H. S.)—The correspondent complains that since he has been in America he has heard "didn't use to . . ." altogether too often. He adds:

> "Didn't you use to sing in the choir?" and "I didn't use to think so highly of him" are very common, instead of the better forms: "Used you not?" and "I used not."

Idiomatic uses sprout and spread rapidly when they find friendly soil—the colloquial conversation of the masses; and there is little the grammarian can do but sit by and marvel at the development of syntax-defying constructions. Of course, he can be faithful to the inevitable growth of language, and agree with Pope:

> In words, as fashions, the same rule will hold:
> Alike fantastic, if too new, or old:
> Be not the first by whom the new are try'd,
> Nor yet the last to lay the old aside.

Although little can be done to stop "I didn't use to"—even "I usen't to"!—careful speakers will do well to avoid giving odd idioms premature recognition. But so regrettably common are "didn't use to" and "usen't to" that to quote the doctors on "used not" smacks almost of pedantry. "Used you not to sing in the choir?" and "I used not to think highly of him," correct as they are, are already beginning to take on at least an archaic flavor.

Rather, then, than urge the masses to give up a familiar colloquiality for an unfamiliar bit of correctness, we propose a compromise: Let the masses and the professors stop their fighting and unite on the neutral ground of recasting. For example, the following constructions might be employed to convey the sense, simply and properly, of the two sentences mentioned by I. H. S.:

> You used to sing in the choir, did you not?
> Didn't you once sing in the choir?
> Weren't you at one time a member of the choir?
>
> I once thought less highly of him.
> I used to think poorly of him.
> He has risen greatly in my estimation.

In Lighter Vein

Like Her Mother

The owner of a big department store liked to walk through the place, and not infrequently gave a present to some little child that took his fancy. One afternoon he presented a handsome doll to a little girl with whom he had struck up a conversation and waited, beaming, to see what she would say.

The child's mother waited, too. "What are you going to say to the gentleman?" she urged.

The little dear looked at the man firmly. "Charge it!" she said.

Defined

A boy in school had become confused with his studies, so he sought his father one night after dinner and asked him, "Dad, what is bankruptcy?"

The father had had a long business career, hence the question was an easy one. He replied to his son's question, "Bankruptcy is when a man puts his money into his trousers pocket—and lets his creditors take his coat."

Safe

Pupil: "I failed in everything except Greek!"

Dad: "How did it happen that you didn't fail in that also?"

Pupil: "I didn't take it."—*Pastime Scrapbook.*

Stet!

A misprint: "In our selection of socks and ties there is something to suit the most fastidiots."—*Quoted in the Humorist* (London).

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

For the Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

IN THE western section of the city is a branch of a large banking house. The branch bank is in a railroad community; and little barefooted youngsters run in through the swinging glass doors and press sticky mouths to a drinking fountain, which stands in the marble-floored lobby.

Recently one of the officials of the main bank made an inspection tour of the many branches. Upon coming to the small "railroad slum" bank, he noticed the mob of unkempt, ragged children racing in to the drinking fountain.

"We can't have this!" he blurted out.

The manager of the little local division came forward. "Sir, I know all this doesn't live up to the high standards of our house; but I have been manager here for fifteen years. Some of our best depositors and customers now were youngsters then. They ran in here just like these do—hot and thirsty to get a cool drink. Sure enough, their bare feet made funny little tracks on our fine floor, and additional work for the janitor; but there were friendly contacts made at that time, that are today making added work for our tellers, bookkeepers and bond salesmen.

"These mussy little fellows grow up into engineers and brakemen with good incomes. Sir, it's a kindness to the tiny shavers now; but if you want to look at it another way—that drinking fountain is a good investment!"

Caption Contest

Mrs. J. Everhart, Dayton, Ohio

AFTER examining all the captions submitted, the editor of this page cannot escape the conclusion that the most popular titles were: "Four Lambs," "Four of a Kind," "Love Reflected in Love," "Innocence" and "Shepherd Show Me How to Go"; for each of these had more than 20 sponsors. Our particular fancy, however, was struck by the following 10:

"Feed My Lambs"

—Mrs. Elizabeth L. Young, Union, S. C.
—Mrs. Nova H. Reinhardt, Wichita Falls, Texas.
—Miss Kathleen Starnes, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
—Emma K. Strelitz, Los Angeles.
—Mrs. Helen M. Bannister, Winnipeg, Man.
—Isabella Crocker, San Francisco.
—Mrs. Rudolf Ruedebusch, Mayville, Wis.
—Mrs. Alice L. W. Horton, Woonsocket, R. I.
—A. Nichols, Jackson Heights, N. Y.
—Stella D. Halley, McAllester, Okla.
—Mrs. Ella Sears, East Orange, N. J.
—Mrs. Lucy R. Pleasant, Shreveport, La.
—J. H. Harrison, Vancouver, B. C.
—Rhea W. Simpson, Oakland, Calif.

"A Little Child Shall Lead Them"

—Marian Merrifield, Appleton, Wis.
—Mrs. E. C. Glasgow, Chicago.
—Madeline Wilson, New York.
—Isabella Crocker, San Francisco.
—May C. Mason, Los Angeles.
—Mrs. M. L. Morain, Overland, Mo.

"One Fold"

—Mrs. H. O. Leas, West Baden, Ind.
—Mrs. M. L. Bottum, Northampton, Mass.
—Mrs. Gertrude L. Hatch, Stonington, Maine.
—Madge Broadie, Granite, Okla.
—Mae B. McRae, Roseville, Calif.

"Fear Not Little Flock"

—Mrs. Ray K. Goodman, New York.
—Evelyn and Samuel Ring, Boston.

"His Love Doth E'er Surround Us"

—Mrs. Augusta B. Schen, Dunsmuir, Calif.

"All Lambs in His Bosom"

—Mrs. F. H. Cooper, Moline, Ill.

"Four Hearts That Beat as One"

—E. S. Miller, Washington, D. C.

"Love Me, Love My Lambs"

—Elisabeth E. Geiger, West Hartford, Conn.

"The Adopted Child"

—L. E. St. John, Boston.

"Nine Tenths of the Law"

—Florence A. Mackay, Malden, Mass.

Brevities

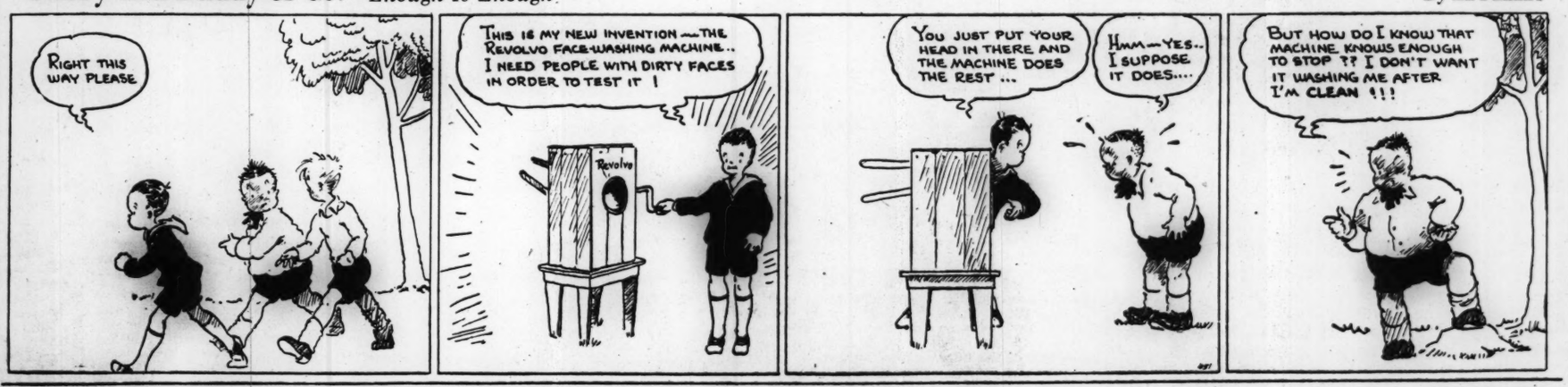
Kansas City Star: One reason a farmer regards the city man as a sucker, declares E. B. Chapman in the Topeka Journal, is that the urbanite pays money for something to feed the dog.

Evansville Courier: The state prison in Illinois is putting out a newspaper. As you might surmise its strongest editorial policy is, the freedom of the press.

Whitley Weekly Record: Believe in yourself—but please keep it a secret.

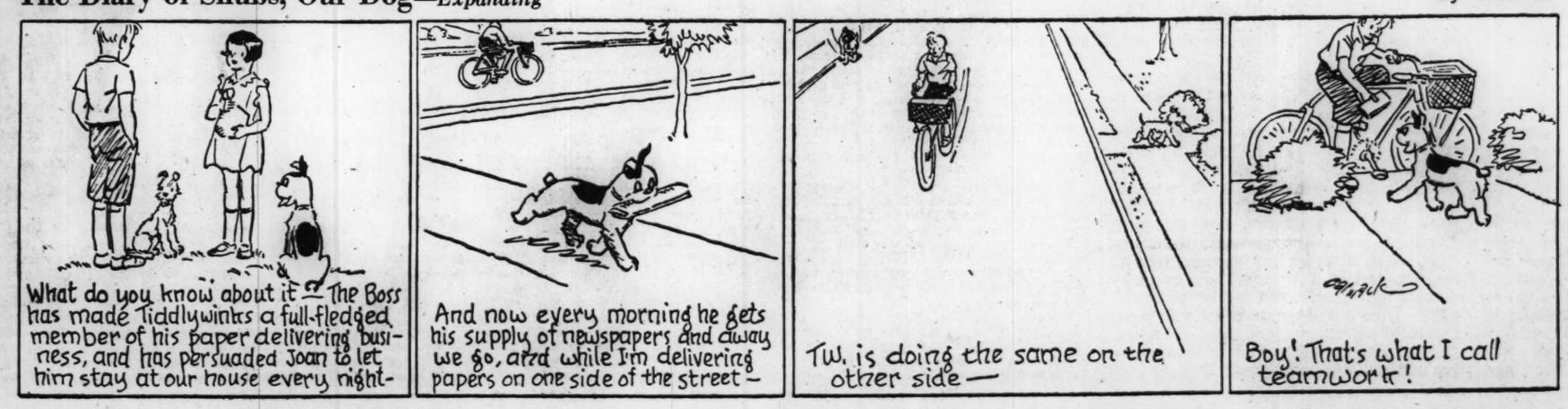
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Enough Is Enough*

By LE PELLEY


RIGHT THIS WAY PLEASE
THIS IS MY NEW INVENTION — THE REVOLVO FACE-WASHING MACHINE.. I NEED PEOPLE WITH DIRTY FACES IN ORDER TO TEST IT !
Revolve
YOU JUST PUT YOUR HEAD IN THERE AND THE MACHINE DOES THE REST ...
HMM — YES.. I SUPPOSE IT DOES....
BUT HOW DO I KNOW THAT MACHINE KNOWS ENOUGH TO STOP ?? I DON'T WANT IT WASHING ME AFTER I'M CLEAN !!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Expanding*

By CARMACK


What do you know about it — The Boss has made Tiddlywinks a full-fledged member of his paper delivering business, and has persuaded Joan to let him stay at our house every night-
And now every morning he gets his supply of newspapers and away we go, and while I'm delivering papers on one side of the street —
TW. is doing the same on the other side —
Boy! That's what I call teamwork!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Governor Landon Accepts

THE temperate tone of Governor Landon's acceptance speech is its most significant feature. As an independent, nonpartisan newspaper The Christian Science Monitor welcomes that approach to American problems.

We believe that with free, tolerant and honest discussion none of those problems are insoluble. The suppression, intolerance and demagogy which form the characteristic and indispensable mental background of every kind of dictatorship will not solve them. Excesses of language such as that for which the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin has just publicly apologized will not solve them. And in the heat of the campaign Americans will do well to remember that the essence and surest support of free government is reasoned, fair discussion.

Governor Landon must have given to millions who had waited for this opportunity to know him better the same impression of simplicity and sincerity which visitors to Topeka have been reporting in recent months. He held to his plan for a campaign to be carried out in the manner of Abraham Lincoln, "who always addressed the intelligence of men, never their prejudice, their passion or their ignorance."

The speech expressed the general attitude of the nominee; it did not disclose the details of his program. For those who have already decided how they will vote in November further explanations are not necessary. But many who find that the announced objectives of both major parties are almost identical, and even their platforms surprisingly similar in many planks, will wait for more complete specifications. Especially will many progressive Republicans who, like Senator Borah, distrust the Old Guard leadership which largely controlled their party, seek further evidence as to the extent to which that control has been broken.

Yet even the general purposes outlined by Governor Landon disclose some major objectives and, coupled with his sober, reasoned approach, will be persuasive to many. The point that the Roosevelt Administration has not solved the unemployment problem strikes at a vulnerable place. Even those who question whether merely taking the lid off business will provide jobs on any permanent basis, even those who are grateful for the "made work" of WPA, are profoundly dissatisfied with "this fumbling with recovery" in the field of unemployment.

Certainly many who originally supported the Roosevelt program are among those practical progressives who "have suffered the disheartening experience of seeing many liberal objectives discredited during the past three years by careless thinking, unworkable laws and incompetent administration."

Certainly many who are ready to pay for all necessary relief or even for emergency experimenting and who recognize that neither party has a monopoly on devotion to civil service and efficient administration will yet endorse Governor Landon's insistence that "the security of all of us depends on the good management of our common affairs." And they will thank him for frankly explaining the fact that excessive governmental costs oppress the poor as well as the rich.

Also welcome is the Republican candidate's declaration that labor must be free from coercion by anyone, although labor leaders are already attacking this as too general and manifestly feel that labor can expect more from the Democratic Party. Whether we like it or not, this is because labor feels that employers have a larger voice in determining the practical application of Republican policy. For the same reason, those who feel that monopoly is one of the underlying issues in American political life may have similar reservations on the antimonopoly declarations of Republican platform and candidate, although much New Deal practice—contrary to Jeffersonian theory—seems more bent on balancing production controls than on really freeing the national economy.

Moderates will agree with the moderate approach to constitutional questions. But some will question whether the choice before the American people is so simple as the question: "Do we desire to preserve the American form of government?" Only the Communists will answer no to that question. The question (and on other occasions Governor Landon has recognized it) actually is: "How do we propose to solve fundamental social and economic problems while preserving the American form of government?"

The American system cannot be destroyed by person, party or propaganda. It can only be destroyed by failure to keep it working in the face of new conditions so that the old ideal of equal opportunity for all is sufficiently experienced by the people that they cannot be led astray by political panaceas. As Governor Landon says, "Neither political nor civil liberty long survives the loss of economic liberty." With the passing of the emergency, the American form of government shows every sign of surviving. The Constitution is still supreme. The great problem that remains is how to make economic liberty manifest under the Constitution.

We hope that Governor Landon will later develop in more detail his plans for dealing with that problem.

Adventuring for Peace

AS QUIET a courage, as steady hands, as undertook the west-to-east Atlantic flight in 1927, must dare to undertake another adventure through years to come. The quest that Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and the Spirit of St. Louis—famous "We" of aviation history—set out upon nine years ago has a distinct relation to the quest in which all nations today must succeed. Colonel Lindbergh used an opportunity well when he made that point clear in his speech at Fliers House, Berlin. Aviation, he observed, has "stripped the armor of every nation in war." Moreover:

> We have moved so fast we have imposed aeronautical time upon military tactics, and we have taken away the old defense of astronomical time, which has probably been civilization's greatest safeguard in the past.
>
> As I travel in Europe I am more than ever impressed with the seriousness of the situation which confronts us. When I see that within a day or two damage can be done which no time can ever replace, I begin to realize we must look for a new type of security—security which is dynamic, not static, security which rests in intelligence, not in forts.

This new type of security for which Colonel Lindbergh asks is one to be found not without a willingness to adventure, as he did, into the unknown. A questionable tendency of these times has been the turning back of governments to old and all-too-well-tried ways of obtaining security in arms and the old-fashioned diplomacy of "front" against "front."

The adventure of finding peace in less tried but more reasonable ways looks too risky to some leaders. But the risks of not doing so are greater still. It will be a day brighter with promise when not merely a courageous aviator and his machine can dub themselves "We," but when all nations find it possible to speak of themselves thus collectively, adventuring together over skyways in stirring exploits of peace and fellowship.

Getting Her Goat

PIERROT disappeared. There is more than meets the eye in the vanishing act put on by that slinky, snow-white Angora goat after he gaily leaped down the gangplank of the Ile de France Tuesday when the liner reached New York.

Miss Mary Margaret McBride, writer and lecturer, introduced him to a reporter of the New York Times who not only saw Pierrot but tried unsuccessfully to retrieve Miss McBride's declaration papers before her pet ate them. After the little delay of making out fresh ones everything went smoothly; a customs officer put the usual chalk mark hieroglyphic on Pierrot, and lady and goat sprang happily on their way.

Now it appears that the Government of these United States did not want him. Why? The official reason given out is that Pierrot didn't have the right papers. Those he ate wouldn't do, sternly declared the Barge Office. The mystery thickened when Miss McBride declared she didn't know where he was. Just somewhere in the country, she said. "Maybe he is taking a walk." Stern sleuths found him. Now Pierrot is sailing back to France.

But was it all a dark New Deal plot to butt in on the elephant on acceptance day and grab the limelight from the nominee at Topeka? Or was Pierrot browsing on Capitol Hill looking for a succulent trade treaty between Premier Blum and Cordell Hull?

Small wonder the Government was bent on getting the lady's goat?

Television—Today and Tomorrow

SOME ten years have gone since the the first hopeful experiments in television. The other day a big step was taken toward fulfillment of the forecasts made at that time. More than 100 receivers were distributed in metropolitan New York to "see" what was going on in a station atop the Empire State Building. The broadcasts could be "seen" all over the metropolitan area. But after the tests, radio engineers agreed that their technique would need improvements before television could be presented to the public.

There are difficulties enough still—that is evident from the interval that has elapsed since John Baird, in England, and Milhay, in Hungary, first flashed from one room to another images that were mere silhouettes. It has been found, for instance, that automobile ignition systems, electric advertising signs, X-ray machines and industrial motors all contribute to interference which manifests itself in a sort of "snow" on the receiving screen.

Since at present the experimental television receivers cost about $500 and contain 33 tubes and 14 controls, there is little danger of a rush of customers.

However, the most encouraging aspect of the development of television is not its physical progress alone. The Federal Communications Commission is at present holding hearings in Washington to determine the future of this new industry. There are important questions to be decided: type of program, possible need of censors, periods of broadcasting, overlapping of wavelengths and protection of the public from questionable programs. With careful planning many of these problems, which made the early days of broadcasting difficult, will be avoided.

Light-Hearted Amateur

Book News of the Day

EDWARD LASCELLES'S CHARLES JAMES FOX (London and New York: Oxford University Press. 15s. $6) is the third full-length biography of Fox to appear within ten years. Mr. Lascelles has not altogether eclipsed the merits of his predecessors; for Mr. Drinkwater and Mr. Hobhouse stand well above the ruck of contemporary writers on historical subjects. But he has had access to unpublished correspondence both of Fox himself and of some of his contemporaries. He has filled in the background of his hero's life with a wealth of detail and understanding not common among the modern school of biographers. It is pleasant to welcome a book which is at once so readable and so free from the slipshod and superficial.

It is not difficult to discover the reason for the present revival of Fox's popularity. In the rivalry between Fox and Pitt, the former stood as clearly for the eighteenth century as Pitt did for the nineteenth. Fox belonged to the period of the spacious-minded amateur. "I love idleness so much and so dearly that I have hardly the heart to say a word against it; but something is due to one's station in life, something to friendship, something to the country."

These light-hearted words of Fox, quoted by Mr. Lascelles on his title page, breathe the very spirit of the eighteenth century. The gentlemanly pose of unconcern, the indulgences of the gambler and the rake, the friendship with the Prince Regent—these were the qualities of the age of Walpole and Chesterfield which, as the new century dawned, irreparably damaged Fox in the eyes of the rising generation; and not only of the next generation, but of the whole nineteenth century, whose model statesman and hero was William Pitt. Pitt was the father of the Victorian Age; and the modern reaction against Victorianism has submerged the irreproachable Pitt, and brought back Fox, the eighteenth century and even "the First Gentleman of Europe" into the sunshine of popular favor.

There is perhaps another and more legitimate interest to the study of Fox. Mr. Lascelles analyzes with care and thoroughness his attitude to the great upheavals of his day—the French Revolution and the Napoleonic War. The present age has seen too many revolutions to be content to regard the French Revolution, as so many of Fox's English contemporaries did, as a mere unmeaning assault on civilization. It has seen too much of the futility of war to be as eager as the Victorians to applaud Pitt's patriotism *à outrance* as the final truth. There was, no doubt, an element of captiousness, of characteristic irresponsibility, in Fox's championship of the Revolution and condemnation of the war. But we are today in a better position than were our immediate ancestors to appreciate the fund of intelligence and penetration which lay behind Fox's apparent perversity.

Mr. Lascelles is at pains to dispel the legend that Fox was purely frivolous. During his brief career as a minister, "he never touched a card, and was never seen at Brooks's, to the disappointment, it was said, of several gentlemen who had paid up their arrears of subscription and hurried to the club in the hope of hobnobbing with a real Secretary of State." But Fox is an excellent illustration of the truth that the statesman, in the democratic age which was now approaching, must not only be serious, but seem serious, and that private can no longer be separated from public life. Fox was the victim of the tradition which had come into English life with the later Stuarts, but which was carried away with so many other things by the combined shock of the Revolution and of Bonaparte.

E. H. C.

"The Steps to Peace, Gentlemen!"

Bishop in St. Louis Star-Times

Cousins Under the Accents

English Leaves From an American's Notebook—II

A SEARCH for a small article may take you a long way in a strange city. We wanted a few more coat hangers. Incidentally I observed that an Englishman often says "want" more in the sense of "need," whereas to an American it generally means merely "desire." Ordinarily the maid could have found some coat hangers but we had come in on the week of the Cup Final in British association football, and the hotel was uncommonly full and others were asking for hangers.

Well, I'll go across the street to the Five-and-Ten. Yes, they are here, though they're 3d. and 6d. instead. They make an American tourist feel at home. Yes, they had coat hangers, said the manager, a young Briton, but he was awfully sorry, they couldn't sell me any today. It was Thursday afternoon, and that department was closed because a bylaw (city ordinance to us) required them to give the staff (clerks, American style) a half-day off in order that they might work Saturday afternoon.

If I really must have the hangers this afternoon, I might get them at the Hobart Stores down the street. I walked several blocks, but no Hobart's. A policeman knew of no such store in the neighborhood, but there was a department store some distance farther. There I purchased two, and coming out discerned another Woolworth's across the street with a whole window display of coat hangers. I looked up on the wall where London street names are conveniently painted. It was Holborn. What the young manager had meant was "the Holborn store."

Now for some more formal sightseeing! We emerge one noon on Parliament Square and step into Westminster Abbey. Standing before the Pyramids, Napoleon told his troops, "Forty centuries look down upon you." It may be fewer centuries than that, but our feeling is much the same in the presence of those venerated walls, colorful windows, lofty lacework in stone and the scores of statues and memorials to great men of history.

We visit the British Museum, see the Magna Charta and the important Bible manuscript, the Codex Sinaiticus. We visit the Tower of London, and its great collection of armor and early weapons, with some surprise at finding it is a whole group of towers, a medieval fortress and castle, built a half dozen centuries before America's Jamestown was ever thought of.

One item the guidebooks fail to list, and it ought to rank as an attraction to Americans who profess a nostalgia for the gay nineties, is the chemist's shop. Here one can actually see what a drug store looks like without a soda fountain. A chemist's shop may sell perfumes, cosmetics, toilet kits, photo supplies and thermos bottles but it stops short of the quick lunch, bookstore and miscellaneous hardware business that characterizes America's successor to the old "general store."

It cannot be said any longer that the chemist's shop is identified by the red and green lights or decorative bottles of colored water in the windows, which used to distinguish an American "apothecary's" shop or which gave rise to the story of the new sailor on night lookout duty who reported "a chemist's shop off the starboard bow." The only such flagons I saw were in the shop of a branch of a Paris firm that carried also in one window the sign, "American Druggists, Est. 1820."

Just after 10 o'clock one night I inquired in a chain chemist's shop in Liverpool for a bar of chocolate, visualizing the stacks of them in every drug store at home. "Sorry, that's one thing we don't keep." In a chain lunch room and bakeshop down the street I saw them temptingly displayed in a showcase. "Too bad," said the lady, "but I'm not allowed to sell them after 9:30." I nearly bumped into two policemen as I came out the door, and for an instant it gave me a guilty start. This is a home-loving and early retiring country.

TULLY NETTLETON

Mirror of World Opinion

Thoughts on Immortality

FEW scientific men today defend the atheistic attitude. The more we learn about the world in which we live, the less the probability that it is a product of chance.

Never yet has there been adequate refutation of the argument that design in the universe presumes an Intelligence. Evidence points to the existence of a Beginner, a Creator of the universe. . . .

Now, no cogent reason remains for supposing that that this consciousness or these thoughts—or soul, if you prefer—dies with the body. If consciousness is merely the servant of the living organism, we should expect the two to die together; but if, as seems more plausible, intelligent consciousness is the objective of the evolutionary process, we might reasonably expect it to be preserved.

When one asks what will happen to him after death he is not concerned with his body but with his consciousness—mind or soul.

Although some psychologists declare that all our ideas and decisions are the result of an action in the brain, it seems that this theory fails.

On examination of evidence it appears that correspondence between brain activity and consciousness is not complete. My conclusion that thinking is partly divorced from the brain suggests, then, the possibility of consciousness after death. . . .

It is a narrow view to say that we should live only by that which can be subjected to scientific tests. . . .

I prefer to believe [man] lives on after death, continuing in a larger sphere, in cooperation with his Maker, the work he has here begun. — *Arthur Compton*, in the *New York Herald Tribune*.

Neglect

(An Editorial for Young People)

IT IS a serious thing to do wrong, but it is also a serious thing to do nothing at all. . . . Robert Louis Stevenson once said he was sometimes inclined to think the sins of omission were worse than the sins of commission. So we cannot escape trouble or blame by merely doing nothing. . . .

It is so easy to fall into habits of idleness and indifference. . . . There are so many things to be done that sometimes we do not know just where to start or what to do next; but when in such a mood we should immediately get busy at something and so improve the situation, or at least prevent it from becoming more complicated. Apart from obvious duties, there are always many ways in which we can help others, and we ought never to allow a chance of being of service to pass.

It is reported of a Spanish king that he kept a diary—if it could be called keeping—in which the stock entry for every date was: "Nothing." It is not to be supposed that in the life of the monarch, however foolish he might have been, nothing ever happened; but he was too idle to write down his impressions. What sort of an existence would it be which could truly be represented day after day as a complete blank? Yet this is what some people try to reduce their life to—a mere succession of empty days, nothing accomplished, nothing even attempted, no progress of any kind. In some languages the same word is used for "to do" as for "to live"; the two are really synonymous in meaning. — *Hamilton (Ont.) Spectator*.

Politics vs. Foreign Trade

RENEWED attempts to inject partisanship in our foreign commercial policy bring shipowners, exporters and importers face to face with proposals to shift to other methods of concluding trade agreements. The series of articles by George Nelson Peek in the Saturday Evening Post have evidenced that the late executive of one of our national plow concerns, and more recently official in government bureaus, is endeavoring to discredit the existing reciprocal trade treaty basis.

The senior Senator from the Sun-Flower State, farm journal publisher [Arthur Capper], has said: "Our experience in writing tariff legislation, particularly in the post-war era, has been discouraging. Trading between groups and sections is inevitable. Log-rolling is inevitable and in its most pernicious form. We do not write a national tariff law. We jam together, through variously unholy alliances and combinations, a *potpourri* of hodgepodge, sectional and local tariff rates which often add to our troubles and increase world misery." Again, . . . James W. Wadsworth, . . . Republican Representative in Congress from the Empire State, expressed the views: "That readjustment can be brought about more quickly by reopening the doors of foreign trade. . . . As creditor, we may not expect the payment of debts due to us unless we permit the debtor to do business with us to a reasonable extent at least. A protective tariff system is the legitimate weapon of a debtor nation."

Time still is at hand for the Republican nominee to expand his views on the subject and he will find a receptive commercial world listening.—*The Nautical Gazette* (New York).

The Wide Horizon

Teachers in This Age of Conflict

By **Charles A. Beard**

[From a Radio Address Over the Columbia Network]

ALL about us are signs and sounds of conflict. Nearly 10,000,000 men and women, boys and girls, look vainly for honorable employment and are challenging a civilization which does not provide it. More millions are on public relief in one form or another and create unrest in their several communities. In the seventh year of the depression, business stumbles along at about sixty per cent efficiency. The Congress of the United States passes laws which the Supreme Court holds unconstitutional, and then it seeks to accomplish its ends by other legal devices.

Great leaders of business enterprise openly denounce the Roosevelt Administration and the President accuses them of "ganging up" on him and of seeking to bend the government of the United States to the advantage of a few.

In Europe and Asia war looms on the horizon. All the civilized nations of the earth are spending more billions than ever in feverish preparation for war. Meanwhile the Congress of the United States, by neutrality legislation, seeks ways and means of keeping this country out of the next war.

Surely no one can doubt that we live in an age of conflict.

The teachers of America are called upon to prepare the younger generation for life in this age of conflict. They are supposed to give pupils a realistic knowledge of the world in which they are to live. Now if students are to be given a false view of life, then the schools do not discharge their full duty. Perhaps no view at all is better than a false view.

If teachers are to tell the truth about the world, then they must tell of the conflicts, controversies and differences of opinion in the world as it is. If they endeavor to conceal or misrepresent they merely stultify themselves, for children read newspapers, books and magazines for themselves.

In the District of Columbia it seems to be illegal for a teacher to mention Communism in the schools. At all events, teachers have to be careful in considering the recent history of Russia, even in the most impartial manner.

But the upshot of this effort of Congress has filled Washington newspapers with articles and reports of meetings on the subjects. Boys and girls above the fourth grade now hear about it on every hand and they want to know why their teachers dare not mention it in the schoolroom.

There is no way to meet that issue or any other issue except by facing it squarely. Our teachers are scholars. They are loyal to their country. They have been trained to handle controversial issues fairly and judicially as inescapable parts of European and American history. If the schools are not to prepare pupils for real life, if the teachers cannot be trusted to do their duty, then how can we expect American democracy to survive?

Our democracy is founded on the principle that the issues of American life are to be brought out into the open. They are to be fairly and freely and fully discussed. They are to be settled by popular verdicts, within the forms of law.

It is not the business of the teacher to decide these issues. But it is the business of the teachers to help prepare the coming generation to deal wisely with the questions of its age.

The Reader Remarks—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"Ask the beasts and they shall teach thee."—Job.

What subtle wisdom hath our cow! No theories deceive her:
She munches "pollen germs" all day, but declines to have "hay fever."

Hogs around the Bay of Fundy go down at low tide to feast on the stranded fish, but about fifteen minutes before the turn of the tide all scamper back to high ground. Who tells them?

F. B. C.

Collingswood, N. J.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

SWEDEN HAS been gradually electrifying its state-owned railways for years, to the consternation of our own big capitalists, who waited to see how Sweden came out before they "took a chance!" Sweden is not a nation of unlimited natural resources or large population, either. Denmark, Norway and Finland also are far in advance of us in developing social initiative to handle big projects, thereby eliminating some of the "gravy" incidental to capitalistic financing, such as "commissions" and bonuses.

S. R. RANDELL

Washington, D. C.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

THERE is great need at this transitional period in international affairs for practical idealists who base their views on facts rather than on sentimental fancy. We should look for the triumph of truth in world affairs as in our individual lives. If Italy has sinned, we can remember the scriptural warning, "Vengeance is Mine, I will repay."

JAMES MONTEITH ERSKINE

Sutton, Surrey, Eng.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

NOTWITHSTANDING party leanings, it must be admitted that it took more than a pleasing smile and a charming radio personality to reopen closed banks, refire dead boilers, erect bridges and dams, extend highways, put tractors back in the fields, and build air bases. Those who think otherwise might try to charm a loan out of their local banker with a smile and personality.

L. E. M.

San Mateo, Calif.